FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ROMANIAN MISGIVINGS ABOUT CEMA STATUTE CHANGES

LD121437Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 12 (TANJUG)--Romania is openly reserved with regard to the indicated changes in the Comecon statute and new division of labour within the Comecon framework, to be discussed at a session of Comecon heads-of-government in Bucharest in late June.

The changes, well-informed sources say, would make a new system of decision-making effective, whereby any decisions adopted by majority votes would be binding on all, including those countries which voted against the decision.

According to Romanian economic experts, the new clause in the Comecon statute would run counter to strengthening the economic sovereignty of the Comecon members. Romania is a strong supporter of economic sovereignty for the Comecon countries.

Romania considers that a change in the statute whereby a majority decision would be binding on all should not be allowed to weaken the independence and sovereignty of individual countries which have the right to decide alone on their economic activity. Romania's economic rpresentatives obviously have in mind Romania's bilateral cooperation with the EEC and certain cooperation and trade programmes concluded outside the Comecon which have not always met with the sympathy of other Comecon members.

Romania's concept of "rounding-out national economies" which is contrary to the concept of the specialization and division of labour at the Comecon level, is explained here by the comprehensive development needs of each individual socialist country.

It would become difficult to reach sound agreements within Comecon if some countries were given the status of industrial producers and others the status of the producers of semifinished goods and raw materials, it is thought in Romania. Romania has marked out its development and would find it hard to be compelled, in this new division of labor, to give up some of its industrial projects.

This is why opinions are being more and more frequently heard here on coordinating stands and agreements among the Comecon members as the best way to synchronize Comecon's overall development and transition to a higher stage of specialization and co-production among its national economies, through new payment relationships and designed to strengthen the ideological, political and military foundations of Comecon and the

CEMA'S FADEYEV RECEIVED BY ROMANIA'S REPRESENTATIVE

AU121702Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative to CEMA and current chairman of CEMA's Executive Council, received CEMA secretary N.V. Fadeyev [date not given], with whom he examined matters concerning the preparations for the 32nd meeting of the council session and for the usual meeting of CEMA Executive Council.

TODAY'S PRIZREN LEAGUE CONFERENCE SESSIONS REPORTED

AU131947 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 13 June carries a brief report on the proceedings of the third and fourth sessions of the national conference devoted to studies related to the Prizren League which were held this morning and this afternoon respectively. The announcer sums up the proceedings and says the participants heard more reports on the record of the Prizren League and its importance. Reported as addressing the conference at today's sessions were Albanian scientists, teachers of Tirana University, scientists from Kosovo and professors and scholars from various countries. At this point the announcer concludes his report and says the conference will hold the next session tomorrow morning.

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Received by Nase

AU082120Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text]--Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, on 8 June received Carlos Gutierrez Macia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Received by Lleshi

AU091951Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Carlos Gutierrez Macia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the People's Assembly Presidium. Present at the credentials presentation ceremony were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, deputy director of the Protocol Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ambassador was accompanied by (Sergio Guzman), attache of the embassy.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION--The delegation of the Women's Union of Vietnam left our country on 8 June. It attended the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union. Seeing off the delegation at the airport were Eleni Seleni.a, deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; other comrades and Duong Van Trung, Vietnamese ambassador to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU]

DELEGATION TO ALGERIA RETURNS--The delegation of the Committee of Albanian War Veterans returned home from Algeria on 6 June. It attended the Fifth Congress of Algerian Freedom Fighters. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURE--The delegation of the All-African Congress of Azania, the delegation of the women's organization of the National African Union of Zimbabwe, the delegation of the Palestinian Women's Union and the friends from France and Belgium left our country on 6 June. They attended the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU]

BCP ORGAN SCORES 'COLD WAR' TREND IN U.S. POLICY

AU131018Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Georgi Todorochev, special correspondent in New York: "Launching Into Tension--The United States Demonstrates Hot Relapses Into 'Cold War'"]

[Excerpts] New York, 7 June 1978 (from our social correspondent): The UNGA has been in session for as long as 15 days, holding its first session on disarmament. Already during the general debates some 100 speakers--representatives of various countries--have expressed their governments' positions, the main political trends have taken shape and basic diplomatic lines of individual countries or groups of states have been outlined.

The socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, distinguished themselves as the most active political force at the session. They came out with a comprehensive, well-organized program on the limitation of the arms race and disarmament in the interests of all nations, which was based on principles and methods guaranteeing a just and equitable security and international stability.

The capitalist countries continue to express their declared attitude to the issues on the agenda. The imperialist forces, headed by the United States, are manifesting their overt unwillingness to adopt practical steps for military detente, while the Washington delegation introduced elements and a "cold war" tone into the debates.

In the last decade, as a direct observer, I had the opportunity to follow the origins, development and climax--as well as the end--of the political, military, ideological and psychological campaigns of the United States against detente and the national liberation forces in Asia and Africa. I must admit, however, that as regards its explosiveness, the massive attack and especially, the unjustifiable motives, the campaign I have been witnessing these last days surpasses any previous one. The subjective character of the attitude demonstrated by the U.S. ruling circles is particularly striking against the background of the resolutely expressed will of the peoples, including those attending the special UN session, to alleviate international tension and to contribute to the consolidation of detente by all means--by limiting the arms race, by eliminating conflicts by negotiations and on a just basis, and by intensifying international cooperation in all sectors and on all issues of universal significance.

The following question is justified: Why, after the U.S. public opinion polls, conducted by the Lewis Harris and George Gallup institutes, after numerous polls conducted in universities, by editorial boards and by research groups in the United States, showed the benevolent attitude of the masses of American people to detente and in support of understanding with the USSR, why, since the overwhelming majority of the US population is in favor of cutting military budgets and of learning from the lessons of the Vietnam War and the "Watergate" scandal, from the unmasking of the illegal activities of the intelligence and repressive organs in the country, why if all this is true, are such hysterical trends being fanned, trends in favor of confrontation that are reminiscent of the "cold war?" Why are--even according to Andrew Young, the UN permanent delegate to the United Nations--the U.S. ruling circles engaging in the creation of "panic" and a "freezing" of relations between East and West, as well as the SALT talks?

The answer to this question could be loud and very complicated. The main thing, however, is that in the United States, where public opinion is not organized, the organized forces of the political right wing and their agencies, the "brain trust" of imperialist structure and the strongly concentrated mass media, controlled by the monopolies, have the upper hand.

Anticommunism continues to cause hysterical fits in U.S. domestic and foreign policy. The secrecy and the methods with which the operations in this respect are carried out from the White House basement--namely in Brzezinski's center of activities, where he digests 400 pages of secret reports every day and, presenting his most reactionary views, interprets them in his own way for the President's use in numerous daily meetings--are aimed at keeping the U.S. public in ignorance of the truth in international relations.

In the Pentagon and NATO headquarters General Alexander Haig and Admiral Stansfield Turner, the head of the CIA, recently worked out independent or collective plans for subversive actions aimed at "destabilizing" the Government of Angola and of other African countries, where U.S. interests are allegedly affected. This has become known here in the United States only now, and the information is far from complete. Who, for example, would have known that Brzezinski had proposed to send U.S. military vessels to the shores of certain African countries for a "show of force" and to "exert an impact"; a project that was opposed by Secretary of State Vance, who succeeded in dissuading the President from adopting such an adventurist decision. At the end of April 1978 Turner discussed with Senator Dick Clark how to send U.S. weapons to Africa, through France, for those who oppose the Angolan Government, and, while posing for photographers at the NATO session in Washington, General Haig had already conducted concrete talks with the Western politicians about U.S. military participation in the Zaire intervention. Orders to the McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersy, to the Norton base in California, to McCord in Washington and to Charleston, South Carolina, for "141" aircraft to take off on a "special mission" to Africa were already prepared....

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION

AU121655Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Antonio Augusto de Medeiros Patricio, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal, gave a reception yesterday on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

The reception, held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Petur Mladenov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs as well as by leaders of mass political and social organizations. The reception was also attended by chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia, headed by Habib Djafari, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to our country and doyen of the diplomatic corps.

USSR TRADE REPRESENTATIVE DEPARTS

Farewell Celebration in Levski

AU111900Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] A farewell celebration marking the departure of Soviet trade counselor to Bulgaria Petur Aleksandrovich Grichin was held at an agricultural machine building plant in the town of Levski. The newly appointed Soviet trade counselor to Bulgaria, Valentin Aleksandrovich Dyakov, was also present.

Zhivkov Receives Grichin

AU131945Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] On 13 June Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Petur Grichin, USSR trade representative in Bulgaria, on the occasion of his final departure from the country.

The reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Valentin Dyakov, the newly appointed trade representative.

Bazovskiy Hosts Reception

AU092155Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a cocktail party on the occasion of the departure of the USSR trade representative in Bulgaria. The party was attended by Comrades Tsola Dragoycheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov and other officials.

MINCHEV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE ENVOY

AU121306Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, yesterday received Le Quang Hiep, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who presented to him a declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of 5 June 1978, in connection with the question of the Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin.

TODOROV RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

AU121308Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic in Bulgaria, Luctan Motyka. The meeting was attended by Mariy Ivanov, deputy minister of froeign affairs.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS PLEVEN

AU092155Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The visiting CPSU Central Committee delegation led by (Nikolay Eftimovich Kuchinya), first deputy chief of the Agricultural Department at the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Pleven Okrug today. Angel Bobokov, chief of the Agricultural Department at the BCP Central Committee, who accompanied the delegation, acquainted the guests with the socioeconomic development of Pleven Okrug.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--En route to Bonn, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, stopped over at Sofia airport yesterday. He was welcomed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. During a friendly talk the two ministers discussed the bilateral relations as well as certain topical international issues of mutual interest. Rashid al-Kilani, Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talk. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 7 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO GDR--A delegation led by Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress, arrived today in the GDR on the occasion of Bulgarian science days which open tomorrow in Berlin. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Jun 78 AU]

TALKS BETWEEN SHAH, CHNOUPEK IN TEHERAN NOTED

LD131402Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The shahanshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in Teheran today received Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is currently in Iran on an official visit. They expressed an appreciation of the traditionally good and friendly relations between the two countries and expressed the conviction that these will further broaden intensively.

They also exchanged views on some topical international questions. They held identical views on problems of disarmament, detente and the peaceful coexistence of countries with different systems. The shahanshah then gave a lunch in honor of his Czechoslovak guest.

The official Czechoslovak-Iranian talks then continued in Teheran, conducted by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari agreed that the development to this point of political relations between the two countries shows a favorable trend. They value the progress which is occurring in the easing of international tension and agreed that a continuation of this process is in the interest of states of the world.

TSEDENBAL-LED MPR DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 JUNE

LD131255Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic and the Czechoslovak Government, a party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] arrived by air in Prague today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation is headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR.

The delegation is also comprised of Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia; Damdiny Gombojab, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; and other personalities.

The highest Mongolian representatives were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Milos Jakes; and other personalities.

After the welcome at the airport, the delegation traveled to Prague Castle, in the courtyard of which, after the playing of the Mongolian national anthem, Comrades Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Gustav Husak reviewed a unit of the castle guard. The Mongolian guests then went to their residence in front of which the flags of both fraternal countries were flying. Shortly after the arrival of the Mongolian delegation, a friendly meeting between Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, took place at Prague Castle. The meeting passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD131510Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, together with the visiting Mongolian delegation, laid a wreath this afternoon at the tomb of the unknown soldier at Zizkov Hill in Prague. The Mongolian delegation then paid homage to the outstanding representative of our communist party and the international workers movement, Klement Gottwald.

Another wreath was laid at the memorial in Olsany Cemetary to the fallen of the Red Army, who died in the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Talks Begin

LD132008Y Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 13 CETEKA--The first round of talks between party and government delegations of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia took place at Prague Castle today, in a comradely, cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of friendship, cooperation and traditional relations between the two fraternal countries.

The talks showed full identity of views of the two parties and states, and their ideological and political unity.

The delegations briefed each other on the experience obtained during the construction of socialist society, and stressed the importance of expansion and consolidation of cooperation in all spheres, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They also underlined the importance of further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement, and confirmed their determination to actively work towards this end.

The Czechoslovak and Mongolian delegations gave great attention to international topics, and reaffirmed their resolve to participate, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in relaxation of international tension, in strengthening of international security and in the struggle for world peace. They expressed full support for the Soviet proposals aimed at halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and president, and the Mongolian delegation by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural.

SED'S KRENZ, FDJ DELEGATION END CSSR VISIT

LD131005Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the FDJ Central Council led by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, left Czechoslovakia yesterday. At the invitation of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, the delegation had attended the Days of Friendship of the youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, which ended in the CSSR yesterday.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES YOUTH UNION LEADERS

LD132342Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, today met Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, who was accompanied by the union's Central Committee secretaries, Antonin Cihovsky and Jan Prochazka.

The minister informed the representatives of the youth organization about the contribution of the organization's members to the fulfillment of the tasks of combat and political preparedness in this training year. Comrade Miloslav Dockal spoke about the fulfillment of the tasks of the second congress of youth and about problems currently being solved by youth organizations.

HAMAN SPEAKS AT CSSR-USSR FRIENDSHIP FESTIVITIES

AU131254Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman at meeting commemorating peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in Brno-Lisen, held on 11 June: "The Source of Security and Prospects"]

[Text] The main address at the assembly was delivered by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman, who recalled the history of the festivities, their ties with the Soviet Union, the recent visit by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and continued:

The last few days have again demonstrated before the whole world that our people will never forget that the Soviet Union has always stood faithfully at our side, both in good times and bad. The origin of an independent Czechoslovak state, after centuries of Hapsburg oppression of our nations, is inseparably linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This year we will celebrate 60 years of its existence. We will do so with the awareness that the revolutionary example of Russia's workers and farmers and the Leninist ideas of the self-determination of nations stood by its cradle. This year we will also recall that 40 years ago, at the tragic time of the Munich betrayal, the Soviet Union alone was ready to defend Czechoslovakia's freedom and independence. And it was the Soviet Union, again, which brought us--at the cost of a vast number of victims--the longed-for freedom. The entire great and glorious path of building socialism, from Victorous February onward, is linked with the Soviet Union's selfless help and with our mutual cooperation.

The Soviet Union again demonstrated its international fraternity 10 years ago, at a time when the existence of socialism in Czechoslovakia was at stake. With the perspective of 10 years, we still highly appreciate the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which helped to protect our country from a counterrevolution and its severe consequences for the life of our working people.

Every day brings new evidence that the continuously expanding political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union is one of the decisive factors of our successful advance and the cornerstone of our certainties and prospects.

Thanks to the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community--CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman went on--we can devote our main attention to peaceful constructive work and to fulfilling the 15th CPCZ Congress resolutions. Owing to the party's correct Leninist policy and to our people's creative dedicated work, the 1970's are among the most successful years of the entire history of our socialist construction.

In the economic sphere, we have insured a stable and dynamic production development in all branches. We have consolidated the socialist system and further developed socialist democracy. The unity of our people, the fraternal bond of our country's nations and nationalities have intensified. The CPCZ's authority and its bonds with the people have increased. Our assembly today testifies that our people see in the CPCZ a consistent and true defender of their interests. Through their work, their attitudes and their acts, our people demonstrate that they adopt the party's policy as their own. No propaganda--no matter how cunning it may be--by the antisocialist foreign centrals, nor the miserable attempts by a handful of domestic slanderers can lead us astray from the path taken; they will not retard our advance.

Even under substantially more difficult economic conditions, especially above all external conditions, we have been insuring in the last few years the development of the economy and of the peoples' standard of living. It is not easy for us to master the consequences of the increase of world prices for raw materials, power and foodstuffs, as well as other consequences of the capitalist markets' crisis-ridden development. But we are solving them, primarily by mobilizing the internal sources and reserves of our economy. We continue to insure the social security and the high standard of living of our people, a standard which experienced a marked increase in the 1970's. Preserving and developing this high standard of living places extraordinarily high demands on consistently increasing the quality and efficiency of all our work, Josef Haman stressed. In the conclusion of his address, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman spoke about the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

RUDE PRAVO PUBLISHES DOCUMENT ON PARTY EDUCATION

AU121111Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text of a document on party education in the 1978-79 period, approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, date unspecified: "For Party Education's Effectiveness and Quality; On the Tasks of Party Bodies and Organizations in Insuring Party Education in the 1978-79 Period"]

[Text] PARTY EDUCATION IS A PROVEN INSTRUMENT FOR DEEPENING THE COMMUNIST THINKING AND BEHAVIOR OF CPCZ MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS. IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE 15TH CPCZ CONGRESS, IN THE RESOLUTION OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM ON THE TASKS OF PARTY EDUCATION AND ON RAISING ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN THE SPIRIT OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE 15TH CPCZ CONGRESS OF JUNE 1977, IS SET THE PARTY EDUCATION LONG-TERM BASIC COURSE, AND THE PROGRAM OF ACTIVITY OF THE PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FURTHER PERFECTION OF PARTY EDUCATION AND IN RAISING ITS THEORETICAL STANDARDS AND EFFECTIVENESS. AS THE 11TH SESSION OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE EMPHASIZED, THE KIND OF CADRE AND MATERIAL-TECHNICAL CONDITIONS HAVE NOW BEEN CREATED THAT WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO FURTHER RAISE THE STANDARD OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, ITS QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS.

THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT HAS APPROVED A DOCUMENT THAT GUIDES THE PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE 1978-79 PERIOD ON A WELL-ASSESSED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE 15TH CPCZ CONGRESS, OF THE 11TH CPCZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION AND OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM RESOLUTION ON PARTY EDUCATION. [paragraph continues]

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT TASKS OF PARTY WORK, THE LONG-RANGE GUIDANCE OF PARTY EDUCATION IS BEING COMPLEMENTED, SOME NEW APPROACHES TO ITS UTILIZATION ARE BEING EMPHASIZED AND THE EXISTING STUDY GROUPS ARE BEING EXPANDED.

The 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee emphasized that systematically raising the ideological standards and maturity of all communists is among the main and permanent tasks of party work. Purposefully equipping party members and candidate members, as well as the nonparty aktiv with the ideological legacy of Marx-Engels-Lenin, with the CPCZ's and CPSU's historical experience as an example of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, with the principles of communist ideology and ethics, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism makes it possible to assess all phenomena of social life from scientific positions, to understand the purpose of party policy, to arrive at correct conclusions in practice and to consciously implement the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The task of raising the ideopolitical and theoretical standards of communists also includes increasing their preparedness for mass political activity, for persuasive personal appearances and for increasing their authority among the masses. THEREFORE ATTENDANCE AT THE PARTY EDUCATION GROUPS IN THE COMING PERIOD MUST BETTER PREPARE THE COMMUNISTS FOR AGITATION WORK, which is the most effective instrument for directly influencing the working people.

In accordance with this important mission of party work it is necessary in the 1978-79 study period to further DEEPEN THE CLOSE LINKS BETWEEN THE INTERPRETATION AND THE STUDY OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY WITH PARTY POLICY and the practice of building an advanced socialist society. It is therefore necessary to make a systematic use of the CPCZ Central Committee documents, particularly those of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, which carried out an analysis of the fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclussions, and which guided the party in their further implementation. The generalization of the experience acquired from our party work carried out at the CPCZ Central Committee's session devoted to the 30th anniversary of Victorious February provides a valuable impetus. It is also necessary to devote attention to the generalization of the experience contained in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee session on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and in the USSR Constitution. The conclusions drawn in the regular consultation of secretaries of the Central Committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties on international and ideological questions, held in Budapest, are also important.

In the ideological and practical-political preparation of communists, we must pay increased attention to questions connected with the development and consolidation of socialism as a dynamic social system.

In the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, party education will clarify questions OF THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. Emphasis will be particularly laid on subjective factors in the growth of the party's leading role and on strengthening the Leninist style of work, improving the quality of the party membership base and raising the demands on cadre and political-organizational work. The importance of the party's ideological, organizational and action unity, and its firm links with the people for the successful realization of the 15th CPCZ Congress' line under new, considerably more demanding conditions will be demonstrated by the concrete experience acquired from the work of party bodies and organizations. To this end will also be utilized the 10th anniversary of the assumption of office of the party leadership, with Comrade Gustav Husak at its head, and the experience arising for the party's further work, which stems from his principled policy founded on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Party education devotes constant attention at the CPCZ Central Committee sessions to explaining THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC POLICY and to the implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions for this sphere of party work. Profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist economic theory is a prerequisite for correctly understanding this area. The problems of raising the efficiency and quality of all work, of utilizing the intensive factors of economic growth and their significance for satisfying the material and cultural needs of the working people will be explained in their overall form. Even in the future, party education will not function without utilizing the experience drawn from previous results in fulfilling the guidelines of the 15th CPCZ Congress for economic and social development. The justified stress by party education on the significance of improving the standard of management, planning and organizing work follows fully from the conclusions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session. Party education in the basic organizations of selected production economic units, where the complex experiment on managing efficiency and quality takes place, must participate in explaining its true nature. An inseparable component of the studies is the significance of implementing the results of scientific-technical progress in production, including organizationally linking the scientific-technical revolutions with the preferences of the socialist system.

While studying ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH THE CEMA STATES AND SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, it is imperative to stress the Soviet Union's decisive position in these relations and its significance for Czechoslovakia. The 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance is an opportunity to grasp objectively the positive results achieved in the sphere of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries.

In inseparable unity with the results of economic and social development and their further tasks, it is imperative to pay attention also to the questions connected with developing and utilizing the prefe nces of our POLITICAL SYSTEM, with further DEVELOPING AND INTENSIFYING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY. This means stressing that the essence of socialist democracy is the active participation of the working people in managing the state and economy and in solving all questions of the society's life. It means more profoundly explaining in the party education groups the preferences of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia and its socialist democracy, compared with bourgeois democracy and the violation of basic human rights in the capitalist countries. In this connection we must deliberately utilize the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic, which was a significant historical achievement in the life of our nations, and at the same time point to the contrasting life experience our working people acquired during the eras of bourgeois and Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Another goal of the studies is to comprehensively explain the questions pertaining to THE DEVELOPMENT AND CLOSER RELATIONS OF OUR NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES, and those which deal with intensifying socialist statehood in the period of an advanced socialist society. In connection with the 10th anniversary of approval of the law on Czechoslovak federation, we will therefore recall the positive experience and results achieved in this period, results which contributed to further consolidating Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Party education, in terms of content, will be directed toward consistently explaining the current trends of DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS and their class and ideological connections. In practice this means demonstrating two diametrically opposed trends which find their expression in current international development: the intensification of detente in the political sphere, and at the same time, attempts by reactionary forces to continue and accelerate feverish armament. It is essential to explain the active and militant attitude of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the questions of detente and limiting armament, and the support for detente offered by the progressive world public. [paragraph continues]

We must devote constant attention to the sharpened, general crisis of capitalism, to the threat to peace linked with the military-industrial complex and to the overall continuing process of the capitalist social system's historic discreditation.

While expounding upon THE CPCZ FOREIGN POLICY ACTIVITY the lecturers will concentrate on the further consolidation of the CSSR's international position, on the successful development and intensification of mutual friendship between our people and the Soviet people and on the SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION which now also includes cooperation in utilizing outer space. They will use concrete experience to demonstrate our firm alliance with other countries of the socialist community and will more comprehensively report on the tasks they are solving in the sphere of socioeconomic development and in intensifying socialist economic integration. The 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution and the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR will be the main occasions for fulfilling this task. We want a comprehensive explanation of CSSR foreign policy, which proceeds from the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. Also involved are our relations with the third world countries.

In the new term of studies, traditional attention will be devoted to the problems of THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT and to the current tasks in the struggle for its unity, its continued strengthening and its actual influence on overall international events. The 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist International will recall the revolutionary traditions of the international communist movement, THE INSPIRING AND MOBILIZING STRENGTH OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM and the significance of consistently implementing its principles in our party's work.

The current CONDITIONS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE WORLD, the acceleration of anticommunist campaigns against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the attempts at a revisionist distortion of the foundations of our policy, require our ideological work to be highly militant and principled, to explain with profound conviction the democratic and humanistic nature of the socialist world and to unmask imperialism's inhuman and predatory nature and its attacks against the basic values of socialism. It is therefore necessary to devote constant attention to the problems of the IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE, to the criticism of contemporary anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and to the struggle against all types of revisionism and rightwing opportunism. It is necessary to principledly unmask the effort to weaken the attractiveness of Marxist-Leninist ideas and disrupt the successful development of the countries of real socialism. It is necessary to show the hostile character of Maoism and its foreign policy, in all its aspects.

The Orientation in Terms of Content and the Study Groups of Party Education in the 1978-79 Period

The study programs and study groups, with their orientation in terms of content toward an overall explanation of party policy and Marxist-Leninist questions, which are stipulated in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's resolution "The tasks of party education and increasing its effectiveness in the spirit of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions" of June 1977, are used for the political-ideological and theoretical training of communists in the party education system.

At the beginning of party education in the 1978-79 period AN ADDITIONAL THEME WILL BE INTRODUCED INTO ALL GROUPS, A THEME DEVOTED TO THE COMMUNISTS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REALIZATION OF THE 15TH CPCZ CONGRESS POLITICAL LINE. The conclusions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session will be used in preparing this theme. Another theme, devoted to the topical political questions pertaining to the implementation of party policy at the sites of the party organs' and organizations' activity, will be determined by the party's district committees after consultation with the CPCZ regional committees.

The CPCZ Central Committee's resolution on party education specifies that new study programs are to be worked out for groups, focusing on explanation of topical political questions. As far as THE LECTURE SERIES for party organizations are concerned, the regional party committees will set the theme with regard to the topical political questions.

The program of the group of TOPICAL QUESTIONS OF DEVELOPING OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY will include themes devoted to the development and drawing closer of the nations and nationalities in Socialist Czechoslovakia, to the significance of socialist economic integration in the life of the socialist countries and the CSSR's role in their intensification, to the development of the socialist way of life in the CSSR, to the formation of socialist awareness among the working people and to the position of and the struggle by the workers class in the capitalist countries against imperialism, and for independence, peace and socialism.

The CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat resolution complements the system of party education with NEW GROUPS, for which a long-term program was set.

At the middle level of party education, an evening school for METHODOLOGY OF POLITICAL AGITATION is being established. It is primarily designed for the leaders of agitation collectives and agitation centers and for organizers in the sphere of political agitation. A prerequisite for joining this group--which primarily focuses on the study of political agitation methodology and some political-ideological questions--is knowledge to the extent taught at evening schools of the basic issues of Marxism-Leninism and the party's policy (foundations of Marxism-Leninism, of the party's economic policy and of the Marxist-Leninist principles of party work). The term of studies in this group is 1 year and in the 1978-79 period these evening schools will work only within the framework of the houses of political education.

For students at the higher level of party education, THEORETICAL SEMINARS will be organized in the 1978-79 period to expand the possibilities for independent study of the topical ideological-political and ideological-theoretical questions. The study programs of two new theoretical seminars will focus on the issue of the preferences of the socialist social system and on the law-governed process of forming the socialist man.

The theoretical seminars, designed for the leading party aktiv, are a demanding form of controlled independent study, of which the solution of concrete questions connected with implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress political line is an organic component. These groups will be formed only at the houses of political education. A prerequisite for joining this group is knowledge of Marxism-Leninism at the level of the evening university of Marxism-Leninism, which is followed up by specialized study in the theoretical seminars. The basis of the study are the classic works of Marxism-Leninism, the congress documents of the CPCZ, CPSU and other fraternal communist and workers parties, documents of Central Committee sessions and works by leading officials. The party district committees cannot let this group's standard be lowered and must insure that the students create a work team which the party district committee will use in solving various tasks pertaining to the implementation of party policy.

Primary Attention to the Quality and Effectiveness of Party Education

While working out the further concrete approach to intensifying the communists' Marxist-Leninist awareness and perfecting the party education system, it is important in the next period to analyze the degree of implementation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium resolution "on the tasks of party education and increasing its effectiveness in the spirit of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions", aiming at a MORE COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTY EDUCATION. [paragraph continues]

In the process of directing party education, the party organs and organizations must proceed from the fact that increasing its ideological-political standard, effectiveness and militant attitude must be accompanied by overcoming formalism, superficiality, routine and attitudes lacking concepts. While insuring the communists' political education, the party organs and organizations must proceed from the fact that this process will be all the more effective, the more organically the study of Marxist-Leninist theory is combined with the tasks and goals of party policy, with the problems of building an advanced socialist society. They must also create conditions for the APPLICATION OF LESSONS IN PRACTICE AND INVOLVEMENT, SO THAT PARTY POLICY AND SOCIALISM MAY BE GRASPED AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE OF POLITICAL EDUCATION. In the process of forming the Marxist-Leninist world outlook of communist conviction and action, they must at the same time respect the communists' natural need for political, social and work activity. Their interest in increasing the efficiency and quality of work, in expanding their professional and political knowledge and in widening their cultural horizon calls forth further need for a profound familiarization with and study of the objective laws of the socialist society.

The comprehensive use of all means contributing to an increase in the effectiveness of ideological-political education requires extraordinary attention by the CPCZ organs and organizations. Comprehensiveness is one of the basic principles of the CPCZ's practical activity. It is also characteristic of the party education system. This presupposes purposeful activity by party organs and organizations helping both to comprehensively master all components of Marxism-Leninism and party policy and to combine ideological-political work with ethical education.

The implementation of a comprehensive approach to party education presupposes full respect for and utilization of the mutual dialectic function of the system of social relations, politics and ideology, the conditions of life and the people's satisfaction, the identity of individual and social interests; that is, the dialectic function of everything surrounding and influencing the results of the educational process. It is thus imperative to continue to perfect the system of party education in this respect, increasing the effectiveness of ideological work and seeking and finding paths leading to its higher quality and effectiveness.

The LECTURER AND THE PROPAGANDIST have A KEY POSITION in party education and in the process of increasing its standard and effectiveness. In the 1978-79 period, the party organs and organizations will therefore insure their training, with the goal of their comprehensive mastering of Marxism-Leninism, current party policy and the methodology of party education.

In the next period, it will be of extraordinary importance--in harmony with the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's resolution--to improve the propagandists' and lecturers' knowledge of the matters about which the party organs and organizations make decisions. This approach must be grasped as one of the ways of making the lectures more topical and of consolidating the bonds of propaganda with party policy and with the working people's everyday activity. The party organs and organizations are responsible for regular informative addresses at the ideological aktiv by the leading officials and workers of party, state and economic organs. It is also desirable in this context to make use of other sources--of party organs' resolutions, of the party press and other materials.

Party organs and organizations adopt concrete measures to increase the propaganda aktiv's KNOWLEDGE OF METHODOLOGY, which enables a systematic and attractive interpretation of the theoretical foundations of Marxism-Leninism and of party policy. We want each propagandist and lecturer to master the Leninist teaching on persuading the masses, to intelligibly expound theory and party policy and to operatively react to topical political events. Mastering methodology enables the lecturers and propagandists to guide the students of party education to developing independent creative thinking.

In the new term of studies it is inevitable that concrete measures be adopted--based on the analysis of the strength and structure of individual lecturer groups and enterprises and local corps of lecturers--toward further increasing the number of lecturers; above all the lecturers on international relations.

Proportionately with demands for increasing the effectiveness of party education one has to RAISE THE STANDARD OF CONTROL ACTIVITY. Attention must be devoted, above all, to the content, standard and effectiveness, and to the preparedness of lecturers and propagandists for carrying out the propaganda function. The foundation of the control activity involves analyzing the substantive problems to which the groups devote greatest attention, and informing the party bodies about control activity together with their ideological assessment. We understand the questions of control in a direct context with the application of the Leninist style of work, as a method insuring consistent realization of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee on party education.

The permanent bases for a concrete substantive-methodological aid to the ideological aktiv are the CITY AND DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE'S HOUSES OF POLITICAL EDUCATION. The increase in the number of lecturers and the deepening of their specialization at the same time place greater demands on the work by the groups of lecturers of the houses of political education. The prerequisite for the greater effectiveness of their work is that the groups of lectuers concurrently act as study groups of a higher level of party education.

In accordance with raising the quality of the party's membership base, emphasis is placed particularly on ENROLLING CANDIDATES INTO PARTY EDUCATION GROUPS, on their purposeful ideopolitical preparation, on THE MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION OF ELECTED FUNCTIONARIES AND THE AKTIV of party bodies and organizations.

The demand for raising the standard and effectiveness of party education at the same time envisages substantive-methodological assistance to the party bodies and organizations, publishing quality textbooks and study texts, the Marxist-Leninist classics, the utilization of the party press, Czechoslovak television, Czechoslovak radio, short films, and the publishing of graphic aids.

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RAISING THE POLITICAL AWARENESS OF COMMUNISTS, THEIR PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE OF THE THEORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND OF PARTY POLICY, AND MANIFESTING THEMSELVES IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY, ARE PART OF THE CONDITIONS FOR A SUCCESSFUL REALIZATION OF THE POLITICAL LINE OF THE 15TH CPCZ CONGRESS AND OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE 11TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION. THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY FOR PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO APPROACH THE INSURING OF THE PARTY EDUCATION IN THE 1978-79 PERIOD WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY

U.S. DISARMAMENT STAND, NEW SOVIET PROPOSALS NOTED

LD131056Y Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 13 CETEKA--The signing of the second Soviet-U.S. agreement on strategic arms limitation could be a significant step towards achieving real disarmament, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The daily recalls that U.S. President James Carter has reiterated already several times his interest in signing this significant political document.

However, it took nearly two years for the Carter administration to return to the original stand of the administration of Gerald Ford. And this concerns a sphere where every days is important. This is another proof of the fact that theory and practice are very little in harmony in the White House, the daily writes.

It states that the world public is concerned over the statements of some U.S. circles claiming that treaties and agreements between the capitalist and the socialist states, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, cannot halt the arms race and have thus only a symbolic value.

"The Pentagon and NATO strategists proclaim a theory of an 'admissible war' and strive for a unilateral military supremacy over the Soviet Union and the other socialist states", RUDE PRAVO writes.

It adds that these strategists know well that a monopoly for the production of some kind of weapons is not possible nowadays. New systems of weapons which one side obtains force the other side to develop a still more modern anti-system. The result of this is not a strengthening of security but on the contrary a further destabilization.

"The new Soviet proposals, submitted by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the UN special session on disarmament which were received with a special attention throughout the world are the best answer to all these reactionary forces and their attempts. They were supported also by our Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in his address in New York", the daily states and adds that these proposals aiming at a qualitative and quantitative reduction of armament can be implemented immediately without being a disadvantage to anyone.

WFTU CONDEMNS SLANDER OF SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONS

LD132316Y Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 13 CETEKA--On the eve of the 46th International Labour Conference a new wave of attacks has been launched against the socialist countries claiming alleged efforts of people in these countries to establish so-called "free" trade union organizations, says a statement of the World Federation of Trade Unions published here today.

The authors of these slanderous attacks are interfering in the internal affairs of other trade union organizations and trying to prove that there exist trade union forces in the socialist countries with different views. However, in fact these forces are represented by several "dissidents" having nothing in common with the working [word indistinct] and trade unions of these countries, the WFTU statement says.

The WFTU calls on all its affiliated and friendly organizations to fight actively against this new slanderous campaign against the trade unions of the socialist countries aimed at sowing distrust among all trade unionists.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY PREMIER TO POZNAN--The CSSR Government delegation led by Deputy Premier R. Rohlicek arrived on 11 June in Poznan to attend the 50th International Poznan Fair. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR ABRASIMOV

LD131758Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

In the conversation, which passed in a cordial atmosphere and was marked by complete concurrence of views, a number of international problems were touched upon. Views were exchanged on the further development and deepening of the relations and all-round cooperation between the two states on the basis of the GDR-USSR treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded on 7 October 1975.

HONECKER CABLES EANES ON PORTUGUESE HOLIDAY

AU122029Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "State Telegram on Portugal's National Holiday"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed cordial congratulations on the national holiday of the Portuguese Republic this Saturday [10 June] to Lisbon. The conviction is expressed in the state telegram to President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes that the relations between the two countries will further develop on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of the final Helsinki act, and thus will contribute to securing peace and hence to the well being of our peoples.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a letter of congratulations to Mario Soares, prime minister of the Portuguese Republic.

SINDERMANN, STOPH RECEIVE OUTGOING CANDDIAN ENVOY

LD132100Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, vice chairman of the State Council, today received Morton Maddick, the Canadian ambassador, for his farewell visit. Both men paid tribute to the positive development of bilateral relations. Horst Sindermann thanked the ambassador for his work.

On the same day, Premier Willi Stoph received the ambassador for a farewell talk.

TISCH RECEIVES VISITING DGB DELEGATION

LD132150Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Harry Tisch, the FDGB chairman, today received Adolf Schmidt, chairman of the Miners and Energy Workers' Union in the FRG's DGB; Rudi Nickels, member of its Executive; and Willy Mueller, head of the Trade Union Policy Department in the union's Executive.

The DGB delegation is visiting the GDR for the first time at the invitation of the Central Executive of the Miners and Energy Workers' Union in the FDGB. Questions of common interest were discussed. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides emphasized the need for a trade union contribution to the process of detente in Europe, and for concrete steps on disarmament.

GDR, USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

AU122025Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Moscow: "Foreign Trade Ministers Met for Talks"]

[Text] The GDR and USSR foreign trade ministers, Horst Soelle and Nikolay Patolichev met in Moscow for talks on Friday. They discussed the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

GDR-SYRIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SIGNS JOINT DOCUMENT

AU131118Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Jun 78 p 6 AU

["Joint press statement on the session of the joint economic committee/agreement and accord signed: New Steps on Economic Cooperation Between the GDR and Syria"]

[Text] The third session of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] took place from 4 to 9 June 1978 in Damascus. The GDR delegation was led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of general machine, agricultural machinery and vehicle building. The Syrian delegation was led by Jamil Shayya, member of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and deputy chairman of the SAR Council of Ministers for Economic Affairs.

During his visit Guenther Kleiber was received for a talk by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and SAR president.

Guenther Kleiber conveyed to Hafiz al-Asad a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and conveyed the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker to the Syrian party-state leadership, which were reciprocated by Hafiz al-Asad with equal cordiality.

Guenther Kleiber was also received by Muhammad Al Halabi, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the SAR Council of Ministers, and conducted talks with several Syrian Government ministers. These talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and reflected the desire of both sides to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the SAR in all fields of interest to the two states and peoples.

During the meetings both sides gave an account of the results of the social developments in their respective countries and exchanged opinions on problems of the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionsim. They agreed that the peoples' vital interests require the continuation of the detente process and thus the safeguarding of peace and security in the world.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the situation in the Middle East. The GDR side pointed out that the GDR people and Government highly appreciate the consistent anti-imperialist and steadfast position of the SAR in the Middle East conflict. It referred to the recent eighth session of the SED Central Committee, which reaffirmed that the GDR will continue to support the just struggle of all national and progressive forces in the area against the continuous aggressive policy of Israel, and for a just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict.

Both sides denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and assessed it as a component part of imperialist and Zionist strategy aimed at imposing proimperialist variants of a solution on the Arab peoples. They resolutely demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. It was emphasized in concert that a just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict can only be achieved by the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and by safeguarding the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that relations in the economic sphere are developing positively between the two states, and that important progress in economic cooperation can be noted since the second session of the joint GDR-SAR economic committee in April 1977 in Berlin and the meeting of the two committee chairmen in December in Damascus.

They affirmed their firm intention to continuously and dynamically further develop and deepen the comprehensive economic relations which have existed for many years between the two states. As a result of the negotiations the following documents were signed:

An agreement between the GDR and SAR Governments on the development of economic and technical cooperation; --An accord between the GDR and SAR Governments on developing economic and industrial cooperation; --An agreed upon memorandum on the third session of the joint GDR-SAR mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The agreed upon documents envisage a significant expansion of economic cooperation, especially in the fields of installation building, electrical engineering, railway transportation and agriculture.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the documents and evaluated them as a significant contribution to the comprehensive further development of the friendly relations on a stable, long-term basis for the benefit of the peoples of both states.

The fourth session of the joint economic committee will take place in May 1979 in Berlin.

SUPPORT FOR VIETNAMESE POSITION ON CHINESE CITED

AU0915300Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "GDR Supports Position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]: Ambassador Transmitted Statement on the Problem of Chinese Living Abroad"]

[Text] On Wednesday [7 June], Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Hoang Tu, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, who delivered a "statement of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the problem of the members of the Hoa nationality in Vietnam" (of the Chinese living in Vietnam).

The deputy minister pointed out that the GDR supports the just SRV position for preserving its sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as proposals for the peaceful solution of the problem as reaffirmed in the statement of the SRV Foreign Ministry of 5 June 1978.

ACTION AGAINST FRG CITIZENS FOR TRANSIT VIOLATIONS

Detention, Car Impounded

LD121719Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the evening of 9 June FRG citizen Rolf-Ludwig Fehmer was caught red-handed and detained at the GDR border crossing point at Staaken.

The intelligence service-controlled Mierendorff gang instigated Fehmer's repeated misuse of the transit agreement. The car he used in committing his offence was impounded.

7 Year Sentence

LD121322Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1136 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Erfurt--The Erfurt Bezirk Court today sentenced an FRG citizen, Josef Lins, to 7 years imprisonment for crimes under Paragraph 105 of the GDR Penal Code (antistate trading in human beings). As a member of the international criminal Lenzlinger group, which plans and organizes its continual crimes primarily from FRG territory, he had been incited to repeatedly violate the transit agreement. The "Magirus Deutz" lorry, registration number TUE-EJ 48, which was used in the execution of the crime in violation of article six of the transit agreement, had been specially prepared in the FRG. The vehicle was impounded.

BRIEFS

GDR LEADERS AT BRITISH EMBASSY--Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II, Peter Martin Foster, ambassador of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, gave a reception in Berlin on 8 June. It was attended by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Prof Dr Heinrich Homan, deputy chairman of the State Council, and other prominent figures of GDR social life, including Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

GDR-SOVIET EDUCATION COOPERATION--Moscow (ADN)--GDR Minister for University and Technical School Affairs Hans-Joachim Boehme and his USSR counterpart, Vyacheslav Yelyutin, helt talks in Moscow on 6 and 7 June. They exchanged experiences on topical problems of developing higher and secondary specialized education on the basis of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress, assessed the present state of cooperation in the field of university education, exchanged opinions on the prospects of further developing this cooperation in the years 1981-1985, and discussed questions of cooperation in the field of Russian and German language and literature and the training of social sciences students. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

PARTY SECRETARY GYENES LEAVES FOR PARIS

LD132032Y Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, left Tuesday for Paris at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS MEET IN BUDAPEST

LD132336Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Today in Budapest delegations of the Hungarian and Romanian parliaments discussed the activities of their parliamentary committees and the work of their electoral districts. The two sides agreed that there are fruitful contacts between the Grand National Assembly of Romania and the parliament of Hungary and they consider it desirable to continue strengthening the contacts of cooperation. They held talks dealing with major international topics.

The delegation of the Romanian National Assembly was received by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. The head of the Romanian delegation has invited a Hungarian parliamentary delegation to visit Romania.

NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

NEPSZABADSAG Surveys World Views

AU121706Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[MTI report: "The Administration's 'Hard Line' Was Reflected in Carter's Annapolis Speech: Views from Moscow, Washington, London and Bonn"]

[Text] President Carter's Annapolis speech devoted to Soviet-U.S. relations on Wednesday has elicited lively reaction throughout the world due to the extreme importance of the topic and due to the contradictory and negative elements of the position reflected by the speech.

Summarizing world reaction to the Carter speech, the Soviet news agency in Moscow has established that these comments are being appraised as the Washington administration's hard foreign policy line. Indeed, U.S. commentators note that the President let himself be carried away in the use of terms which are rare in foreign political statements by heads of state. Citing political observers, the Soviet news agency's summary called attention to the fact that Carter, in dealing with recent Soviet-U.S. agreements and treaties, omitted two important documents, notably the declaration on fundamental principles of Soviet-U.S. relations and the bilateral agreement on preventing nuclear war. This cannot be accidental. This is borne out by Carter's remark that the United States feels completely capable of both confrontation and cooperation, as well as by the present Washington administration's actual foreign political activity. According to many observers, this proves that the present Washington administration is beginning to verify the agreements concluded between the two countries as a result of top-level negotiations.

After the Carter speech, Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Soviet Research Institute on America, stated to the American CBS television network that, on its own part, the Soviet Union firmly abides by the policy of detente and does not intend to enter into a confrontation with the United States.

In the struggle for detente, the Soviet Union finds many allies in other countries, including the United States. It is obvious that there are those in the United States who do not relish detente and would like to reverse the trend. Although it is impossible to revert to the cold war, some very dangerous tensions could grow between the two countries as a result of the passage of time, Arbatov said. He added that the Soviet Union is concerned by the armaments of the United States and its allies and by the new weapons systems they introduce each year.

According to the general consensus among commentators in Washington, the speech was characterized by duality, containing all of the U.S. administration's views on the Soviet Union. They recall that the chief national security adviser, Brzezinski, the author of the most extreme anti-Soviet criticism, as well as Secretary of State Vance, who is considered a supporter of a more moderate policy, and UN Ambassador Young participated in drafting the speech. According to the commentators of the leading U.S. papers, Carter has not yet adopted an unequivocal position in the struggle of the Washington "hawks" and "doves." Evidently he meant his speech to signal his intention to continue a policy of detente and to conclude SALT, but his extremely vehement anti-Soviet formulations show that Brzezinski's influence is still intact. The way the Washington POST sees it is that although the President has summarized the political views of the Soviet Union, it does not mean the end of the struggle between the trends hallmarked by Brzezinski and Vance. "Carter must regularly assert his authority if he wants Washington policy to remain homogeneous," the paper says. Also in London, one of the main themes of political commentators is whether the previous multitone style of the Carter administration will end or not. The business world's paper, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, gathered from the Annapolis speech that Carter continues to speak in several voices with the influences of Brzezinski and Vance coming alternately to the fore in the administration's line. According to the paper, the President is still only "learning" foreign politics.

In Bonn, a foreign ministry spokesman, on the one hand, considered it important that Carter "manifested his willingness to continue the policy of detente and cooperation with the East," while on the other hand, he said that the FRG Government "shares President Carter's concern" for African developments. On Thursday a West German paper close to the government also singled out the intention to continue the policy of detente, while the rightist press reported in detail that the U.S. charges attacked the Soviet Union's Africa policy. DIE WELT said that the line of duality running through the speech, "the misture of a hard line and a more conciliatory tone," does not, by any means, provide reliable information on the U.S. administration's future policy when they criticize Carter precisely because he is pursuing an uncertain line.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Press Review

LD131234Y Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Press review on Carter's Annapolis speech]

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI)--A foreign commentary in the Tuesday issue of the Budapest paper MAGYAR HIRLAP reiterates to President Carter's speech in Annapolis and reads:

"In the last few weeks and months there were several harsh worded declarations attacking the Soviet Union's Africa policy (meaning its support of the national liberation movements and of the progressive countries), words about an allegedly excessive Soviet arming, with the grim look-out to combine the SALT agreement with a modification of the Soviet Africa policy.

'The unrestrained declaration to be ready for a confrontation is a new disquieting element in the foreign policy of Washington." "Kissinger had been exposed to plenty of attacks as he declared with conviction that an armed conflict with the Soviet Union must be avoided by any means. This heritage of the ex-state secretary is now apparently at the stage to be definitely expelled from the foreign policy practice."

Speaking in "sport terms", the MAGYAR HIRLAP commentator calls attention that the rules of fair-play are being coarsely violated, as Washington is conspicuously applying different gauges to measure its own attitudes and those of the Soviet Union. This strange interpretation of the rules of detente itself gives cause for concern. Still more alarming is the mongering of a cold-war mood which seems to have reached a new phase at the officers inauguration of Annapolis.

The paper finally states: "Considering the interventionist-minded attitudes of democratic party administrations of the USA after the Second World War, it is not unfounded to feel concerned, fearing that the Carter team--under its feeling bound to 'assume global responsibility'--might resort to a Vietnamese 'conjuration of spirits'. All this anti-Soviet and anti-Cuba mongering calls to mind the hullaballoo about the incident of Tonkin that paved the way for the Vietnam escalation. Little did the President in Annapolis do to calm those who feel concerned on the example of Zaire to see that Africa could easily turn into the scene of a new American intervention, much to the same type as in Vietnam.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON U.S. TECHNOLOGICAL AID TO PRC

LD110938Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The New York TIMES has announced that Washington has decided to supply China with sophisticated monitoring equipment which can be used for military purposes. Laszlo Pinter analyzes the background.

Arms in the strict sense of the word are not involved. The New York TIMES article reveals that the electronic surveillance equipment can be fitted into an aircraft and is meant to be used in geological research, particularly in the search for oil. However, this is rather a delicate issue because so far this equipment has remained on the black list of goods that could be sold to socialist countries because it could be adapted for military purposes and used for locating submarines.

Although Washington has decided to relax this stance as far as China was concerned the American press has commented on the fact that this electronic equipment still cannot be sold to the Soviet Union. The reasoning behind this is interesting, to say the least. It is alleged that the Soviet Union, which possesses advanced technology, could easily adapt the equipment for military purposes.

However, the real reason is not based on technology but politics. The (?restriction on) China was relaxed following the recent visit to Peking by Mr Brzezinski, Mr Carter's national security adviser--a clear demonstration of Washington's anti-Soviet foreign policy trend. Mr Brzezinski repeatedly emphasized that in his view Peking and Washington had long-term joint strategic interests in dealing with the joint enemy and third countries. A tangible expression of this American policy is now the announcement of the export of this monitoring equipment to China.

However, Washington does not seem to be keen to openly adopt the laws of arms supplies to China, for this may appear as if it diverted its arms supply to China from the other NATO countries, although, as the (?present trend) shows, it is prepared to supply equipment that has no military potential. [words indistinct] This line will run into opposition in the United States, as indicated by the fact that just a few days ago the highly respected American senator, Mr McGovern, (?criticized) the anti-Soviet statements of certain American leaders and stressed that at the present time the American foreign objective and American policy should be the conclusion of a new SALT agreement as soon as possible.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS U.S. WISHES TO MAINTAIN PRESENCE IN ASIA

LD1011300Y Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)--A commentary under the headline "America in Asia" is published in NEPSZABADSAG's Saturday issue.

In the introductory part the columnist points out that within less than half a year big personalities of the American administration like President Carter, Vice-President Mondale, Secretary of Defence Brown and last time Brzezinski, the chief security adviser, have been visiting Asia and the Pacific Ocean's area. The enumeration itself also reveals that the sentence worded in the policy-making halls of the White House is far not a stock phrase: The United States' economic and political interest in this part of the world, also worth considering as regards its size, is increasing and therefore it is settling down to stay on both militarily and diplomatically.

The commentator then goes on saying: "The Washington states-men's visits fit organically in the administration's political strategy concerning Asia and the Pacific Ocean. On the basis of the statements made by those concerned in the White House and the Pentagon it can be concluded that the United States does not intend to maintain only the balance of power in Asia and the Pacific Ocean but it attempts to dislodge it to its favour. The backings of this strategy are: China, treated with an increasing expectation, the traditional relation with Japan, the military presence in South Korea, the capitalist and West oriented Southeastern Asiatic governments and the strengthening of the network of bases as well as the initiation of possible new, regional "offsets".

True that in recent months Washington has made considerable efforts to enhance its influence in the Middle East and also in Africa. This, however, does not mean that America turns its back towards Asia. Even if the activities in the Middle East and Africa overshadowed Asia for an outside observer, America's analyzers have taken into account that the presence in Asia--and within this in the Indian Ocean's area connected with the Red Sea--may affect the future situation of these regions, too, and this can be traced both by the diplomatic stir and by the improvement of the military ties.

"America's withdrawal is thus a rainbow. However, it cannot be imputed only to the propaganda machinery. The lost Indochinese war's psychological effect is a force and the rearrangement is Asia in the 60s and 70s--first of all China's anti-Soviet big power policy--has meant a new opportunity causing essential and methodical changes in Washington's practice here, too. All things considered, Indochina and China are the two key words explaining the changes in America's Asia-policy."

Further on, the article states that today, merely from a political point of view, the United States would not need a physical presence of the size it needed, say, one or two decades ago.

Washington regards the guarantee of its interests not in the presence irritating the population any more but in the development of the local armed forces serving it and parallel with this in the greater mobilization of its own forces and in the settlement of bases. So instead of a withdrawal, Washington is at present more streamlining.

The visits in Asia and the Pacific Ocean by great personalities of the American administration demonstrate that also during this polishing the intention remains unchanged: The United States wishes to stay on in the Area. The United States' failure in Indochina and the foundation of the unified socialist Vietnam encourage the forces of national independence and social progress. In the new situation even the countries that had been considered before as the strongholds of American interests, started to pursue a more independent policy. What is more, some are considering the possibilities of a neutral zone. Out of the regional force centres earmarked by Washington, the American siren voices did not meet with enthusiastic reception in India, and knowing the Chinese power aspirations, the chance of a Peking-Washington cooperation, which is possible only up to a certain limit of interests, makes many cautious. This, in the long run, may bring even those to the idea of an Asian collective security who do not realize its timeliness, concludes the commentary.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV MILITARY DELEGATION -Budapest, June 10 (MTI)--Lieutenant General Predrag Guric, head of the political section of the Yugoslav People's Army, who had paid a visit to Hungary at the head of a military delegation at the invitation of Major General Ferenc Karpati, head of the political department of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister, left Budapest. The Yugoslav military leader was received on Friday morning by Lt General Karoly Csemi, under-secretary for defence. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO FRANCE--Budapest, June 10 (MTI)--A Hungarian military delegation under Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, deputy minister of defence, chief of the staff of officers, had paid an official visit to France at the invitation of General Jean Lagarde, chief of the army forces, and returned Saturday to Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD]

PARTY DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--The delegation of the Budapest Party Committee, headed by First Secretary Lajos Mehes, has returned from Moscow after a 5 day visit. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD]

MARKOJA RETURNS FROM FINLAND--The Hungarian judicial delegation led by Minister of Justice Imre Markoja which visited the Republic of Finland at the invitation of Finnish Minister of Justice Paavo Nikula returned home from Helsinki on Friday. The delegation held talks on the possibilities of expanding legal and judicial relations between our country and the Republic of Finland and on preparations for concluding a Hungarian-Finnish legal assistance agreement. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jun 78 p 8 AU]

SWEDISH EDUCATION MINISTER--At the head of a delegation, the Swedish minister of education arrived in Budapest on Friday for a few days' visit. Swedish Minister of Education Jan-Erik Wikstrom, who is also in charge of cultural affairs, was welcomed by Imre Pozsgay at Ferihegy Airport. Torsten Hylander, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden, was also present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jun 78 p 8 AU]

GIEREK INSPECTS STATE FARM IN POZNAN

AU1314007 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Text] On the eve of the opening of the Poznan International Fair, Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, accompanied by his Poznan Voivodship hosts--Jerzy Zasada, voivodship PZPR committee first secretary, and Voivode Stanislaw Cozas--inspected a modern hotel put into service in Poznan for the 50th international fair. The new hotel, built in 37 months and offering 1,000 beds, is the work of Poznan designers and construction enterprises.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary then visited the Sokolowo state farm combine in Poznan Voivodship, inspecting its corn, sugar-beet and rapeseed fields. During his visit to the Zydowo state farm combine Edward Gierek showed particular interest in the state of rapeseed, barley and sugarbeet crops, and in the combine's achievements in meat, butter and milk production. The combine's stockbreeding is primarily based on fodder of its own production.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF SOVIET ENVOY

LD132334Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In an audience at Belweder Palace, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received Boris Aristov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union in Poland, who presented his letters of credence. The audience was attended by Ludomir Stasiak, secretary of the Council of State, and Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. After the presentation of credentials Ambassador Aristov was received by the chairman of the Council of State at a private audience.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR ZOIDEVAIX

LD132204Y Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 June PAP--Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received Ambassador of France Serge Boidevaix. The two reviewed issues connected with the activity of the Polish-French interstate commission for economic cooperation and a further broadening of mutual economic cooperation. Present at the meeting was economic councillor at the embassy Phillipe Doyon.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD132204Y Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 June PAP--Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party came on an official visit to Poland today at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party CC. He is accompanied by Jorge Araujo, secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party CC for the questions of ideology, propaganda and youth. Alvaro Cunhal will confer with members of the supreme PUWP authorities on the friendly relations between the two parties, the political situation in Europe and the international communist and working class movement. At Warsaw's Okecie Airport Alvaro Cunhal was welcomed by Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PUWP CC and Waclaw Piatkowsky, head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department.

COMMENTARY SCORES PRC'S 'HEGEMONIC PLANS'

LD132238Y Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

["Peking's Anti-Detente Policy"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 June PAP--PAP commentator--Cooperation between China and Western Europe in the military sphere has intensified considerably in the past few months. Pursuing anti-Soviet and anti-detente policy, the Chinese leadership has found natural allies among the most reactionary political circles of capitalist states and the NATO command.

Chinese experts on armaments and military equipment have visited France, Britain, Belgium, FRG and Sweden. Many high ranking Western military officers have been to China. China has already purchased some types of Western weapons and the chances are that it will derive additional benefit in the form of access to the arsenal of NATO member states from a trade agreement with the EEC signed in April 1978.

Also United States has agreed to make accessible to China installations which could be used for military purposes and other military gear through its allies. These include even the installations which the U.S. sells only to friendly countries.

So far China's representatives have not signed any treaty on the limitation or halting of the nuclear weapons tests. In view of China's plans to unrestrictedly develop its own nuclear potential, they gave no intention of signing such accords. At the same time, China comes out for intensifying armaments and stregnthening imperialist blocs, seeing them as an instrument of anti-Soviet policy.

Working on the assumption that "war is inevitable", Chinese leaders maintain that all detente measures are "fiction and mystification aimed at justifying hegemonic strivings of superpowers". In fact, it is China's policy which is marked by hegemonic strivings. For a long time now, Peking has been laying territorial claims to its neighbours and trying to exert pressure on the governments of countries which do not share Peking's view on international questions. This takes on the forms of friction in bilateral relations, fanning up military conflicts between individual countries, making use of Chinese minorities in those countries and limiting or suspending economic aid.

Thus, Peking tries everywhere to win over allies to its conception of a "joint front of struggle against hegemonism" and does not hesitate to ally itself with the most reactionary political forces and the most corrupt regimes and dictatorships. China has set itself one goal, to oppose Soviet peaceful policy and to implement its own hegemonic plans.

REPERCUSSIONS OF SATELLITE TELEVISION DISCUSSED

AU131514Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[Krystyna Wiewiorowska article: "Satellite Television"]

[Text] THE EXPLORATION OF OUTER SPACE, INITIALLY REGARDED AS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT, AT A RATHER EARLY STAGE HAS BEGUN TO PRODUCE PRACTICAL BENEFITS IN MANY FIELDS. SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATION NOW SEEMS TO PLAY THE MOST IMPORTANT ROLE AMONG THE MANY AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF OUTER SPACE TECHNIQUES. [paragraph continues]

SATELLITE TELEPHONE, RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA HAS ALREADY EXISTED FOR MORE THAN A DOZEN YEARS.

Dynamic development is characteristic of satellite telecommunication. The useful life of the first telecommunication satellite, the Early Bird, orbited in 1965, was 18 months, while that of the Intelsat IV A, launched in 1975, was 3 years. The capacity of satellites is increasing, too. The Intelsat II, launched in 1967, was able to simultaneously transmit 240 telephone conversations or one television program, and the Intelsat IV--9,000 telephone conversations. THE NUMBER OF WAYS SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATION CAN BE USED IS INCREASING IN STEP WITH THE GROWING SATELLITE CAPACITY. IN ADDITION TO CONVERSATIONS AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS, IT HAS ENCOMPASSED SEA AND AIR NAVIGATION AND THE TRANSMISSION OF COMPUTER DATA.

THE DIRECT TRANSMISSION OF PROGRAMS FROM THE SATELLITE TO INDIVIDUAL RECEIVERS, HOWEVER, SEEMS TO HAVE THE MOST PROMISING FUTURE AMONG NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION.

Satellite television programs have been transmitted from the mid-60's from land-located transmitters to the satellite, and then via land-located receiving stations to individual receivers. THE NEXT STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT WAS MARKED BY SEMIDIRECT TELEVISION TRANSMISSION BY MEANS OF SATELLITE FROM A LAND-LOCATED TRANSMITTER TO LOCAL STATIONS WHERE THE PROGRAMS MAY BE VIEWED.

This form of transmission was first applied in 1976 in India within the framework of an experiment carried out by the Indian Government in cooperation with the United States and various UN organizations and agencies. The experiment proved the great usefulness of satellite television for educational purposes in developing countries. By means of competently prepared programs seen in 400 villages located far from urban centers, India taught reading and writing and disseminated information on modern farming practices and the struggle against plant pests, as well as on birth control. Many Latin American and Arab countries are preparing for similar experiments.

THE TECHNICAL POSSIBILITIES FOR USING DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION ALREADY EXIST; ONLY THE HIGH COSTS ARE HAMPERING THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THIS FORM OF TRANSMISSION. THE UN EXPERTS EXPECT THAT DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION WILL BECOME UNIVERSAL AFTER 1985. Three fixed satellites located at an angular distance of 120 degrees are able to beam the same program to the area from geographic latitude 70 north to 70 south, or practically to the entire globe. However, it is to be emphasized that SINCE THERE IS NO NEED FOR FIXED LAND-LOCATED RETRANSMITTERS, STATES HAVE LOST THE CAPABILITY TO CONTROL PROGRAMS VISIBLE ON THEIR TERRITORIES.

This fact induced some states to place draft regulations for the use of satellites for direct satellite transmission in the UN forum. BECAUSE FEARS HAVE ARISEN THAT THIS TECHNIQUE CAN ALSO BE USED IN A WAY WHICH IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE--FOR EXAMPLE, TO INTERFERE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES. There is an almost universal belief that the binding rules of international law, including the law on outer space, are insufficient to prevent such a possibility. The best evidence of such a belief can be seen in the voting on RESOLUTION 2916 AT THE 28TH UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION, WHICH INDICATED THE NEED TO WORK OUT A SPECIAL AGREEMENT TO REGULATE DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION SHOWS ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 102 TO 1, WITH 7 ABSTENTIONS. The United States was the only one to vote against the resolution. Such a result was unprecedented in UN history.

The USSR was the first to present a draft international agreement. Canada, Sweden and other countries followed. The General Assembly entrusted the committee for the peaceful use of outer space and its legal subcommittee with drafting the text of the international agreement. [paragraph continues]

For 20 years this committee has been discussing all problems involving law on outer space. It is also drafting treaties regulating the use of space.

THE NEARLY 8 YEARS OF TALKS HAVE RESULTED IN STIPULATING 12 LEGAL RULES REGULATING THE APPLICATION OF SATELLITES FOR THE DIRECT TRANSMISSION OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE. ACCORDING TO THESE RULES, PROGRAMS SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED FOR THE BENEFIT AND IN THE INTEREST OF ALL COUNTRIES CONCERNED, IN BROAD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND WITH THE OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL SECRETARY IS TO BE INFORMED ABOUT THE ACTIVITY CONDUCTED IN THIS FIELD. HOWEVER, NO AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED WITH REGARD TO SEVERAL ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THAT OF OBTAINING IN ADVANCE THE CONSENT OF THE STATE FOR WHICH DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION SHOWS ARE INTENDED.

The socialist states, developing countries and most capitalist states represent the view, recognized under international law, that EVERY SOVEREIGN STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO DECIDE ABOUT ANY ACTIVITY CONDUCTED IN ITS TERRITORY, INCLUDING THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION BY MEANS OF SATELLITE TELEVISION. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE UNITED STATES, PLAYING UPON THE SLOGAN OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, RESISTS ANY RESTRICTIONS. This is typical for the United States, which has repeatedly resisted the definition of rules for accivity in outer space.

Another essential problem lies in defining programs whose dissemination would be commendable--programs serving the idea of peace, rapprochement among peoples and extensive cultural exchanges--and programs which for their contents should be recognized as incompatible with the law. Such a definition constitutes a very controversial issue.

The question arises here: IS IT SUFFICIENT TO ESTABLISH THE RULE THAT STATES MUST GIVE THEIR PRIOR CONSENT FOR EVERY TRANSMISSION INTENDED FOR THEIR TERRITORY? NO, IT IS NOT. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ADJUST PROGRAMS TO THE POLITICAL BORDERS OF STATES BECAUSE OF THE TECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION. This leads to the phenomenon of the so-called penetrating shows, which can be seen beyond the borders of the state for which they are intended. These questions were partially settled by the International Telecommunication Union at its Geneva conference last yaar. The conference defined technical parameters for direct satellite television transmissions and rules for the use of a fixed orbit for these purposes. However, there is still A NEED TO ADOPT THE LEGAL PRINCIPLE THAT DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS CAN ONLY BE TRANSMITTED TO THE TERRITORY OF OTHER STATES WITH THEIR CONSENT, EXCEPTING THE PHENOMENON OF PENETRATING SHOWS WITHIN THE LIMITS RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION IS INEVITABLE.

IT IS STILL IMPOSSIBLE TO FORESEE THE DAY WHEN WORK ON LEGAL RULES FOR DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION WILL BE COMPLETED. The outer space committee is the first to undertake the difficult task of fixing rules for activity that will only be conducted in the future.

The establishment of rules for direct satellite television and its practical application is of great importance for the prevention of possible international conflicts.

BRIEFS

CUBAN OFFICIAL VISITS--PAP--Lisandro Otero, director of the Press and Information Department of the Cuban Foreign Affairs Ministry, visited Poland recently. In the Foreign Affairs Ministry he exchanged views on tightening cooperation between the two countries in the field of press, radio and television services. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRITAIN

Greets Leaders From Plane

AU132100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/6/1978-- President Nicolae Ceausescu sent greetings to the leaders of the states over which the presidential aircraft flew on the way to Great Britain: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the CC of the HSWP, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, Walter Scheel, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, King Baudouin.

Arrives in London

AU132027Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 13/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, arrived in London in the afternoon of June 13, on a state visit at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland. and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Taking place shortly after the large tour to socialist countries of Asia, after the Romanian-Nigerian top-level dialogue in Bucharest, this visit is another confirmation of the dynamism and wide opening of the Romanian foreign policy.

The presence in the British islands of the messengers of the Romanian people gives expression to the common wish of the two countries and peoples to find together ways to expand and deepen cooperation between them, in various spheres of activity, to the mutual interest and also to the interest of the general cause of rapprochement and understanding among nations, of detente and security on our continent and throughout the world.

This event of great significance provides a happy opportunity to evoke the traditional relations of mutual esteem and respect between the two countries, the history of both peoples with numerous interfering episodes since the Roman times. [sentence as received] Nowadays, the fruitful Romanian-British dialogue witnesses a continual amplification stemming out from the mutually shared conviction that the expansion of the flow of material and spiritual assets is beneficial to both countries and peoples, serves their rapprochement and better mutual acquaintance. This evolution--which found conclusive expression in the joint declaration signed in 1975 during the Bucharest visit by the British premier--also marks a sure contribution to the consolidation of the European and world climate proving that it is fully possible for states with different social systems to friendly collaborate if they set out from the principles of equality and mutual respect, of each nation's right to self-dependent development in keeping with its interests and aspirations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu are cordially greeted at the ramp on behalf of Queen Elizabeth II, by the Duke and Duchess of Kent. Present at the airport were also the Duchess of Norfolk, Army General David Evans, commander-in-chief of the storm troops of the Royal Air Force, other officials.

The Romanian head of state inspects the Royal Air Force Guard of Honour. The state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. [sentence as received]

The distinguished guests accompanied by British officials drove by car to Gatwick Airport railway station.

There, the members of the official suite who will accompany President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Ceausescu on their British visit were introduced: Lord Hamilton de Falzell, queen's representative to the House of Lords, Mme Kathryn Edith Helen Dugdale, lady of honour, Reginald Louis Seconde, United Kingdom's ambassador to Romania, and his wife, Captain Robert Buy, adjutant.

The royal train by which President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu travelled from Gatwick arrived at Victoria Station, where the official welcoming ceremony takes place. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu are very cordially welcomed by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and by Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh. Introduced to the distinguished guests were Prince Charles of Wales, Princess Anne, other members of the royal family.

Introduced were also Prime Minister James Callaghan, David Owen, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for the Home Department, as well as Lord Elworthy, marshall of the Royal Air Force, lord lieutenant of Greater Britain representing the crown in local administration, Harold Mote, the chairman of the Municipal Council of Greater London, Peter Vannech, lord mayor of the city, W.H. Kearney, lord mayor of Westminster City, other representatives of local authorities, high-ranking officers. The state anthem of Romania was played. Afterwards President Nicolae Ceausescu inspects the guard of honour.

The distinguished guests and the royal hosts, Earl Westmorland, master of the horse, leave by carriages making for Buckingham Palace. All along the route traversed by the carriage procession, the residents warmly welcomed the messengers of the Romanian people. The carriage procession arrives, in this festive atmosphere, at the Buckingham Palace.

At the grand entrance of the Buckingham Palace, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh were welcomed by Lord Maclean, lord chamberlain, and by the Duke of Northumberland, marshal of the royal household, who saw them to the grand hall of the palace. There, the queen presented the members of the royal family. In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu introduced the officials accompanying him.

High Distinctions Exchanged

AU132107Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 13/6/78--A ceremony took place at the Buckingham Palace in the afternoon when high Romanian and British distinctions were conferred.

Queen Elizabeth II conferred on President Nicolae Ceausescu the most honourable Order of the Bath, the rank of knight grand cross.

In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu conferred on Queen Elizabeth II the high order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class.

Ceausescu Visits Queen Mother

AU132108Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 13/6/78--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu had a courtesy interview with Queen Elizabeth, the queen mother at Clarence House.

The queen mother expressed satisfaction at greeting at her residence the distinguished guests to whom she extended a warm welcome.

Evoked during the talk was the significance of the [word indistinct] visit by the Romanian head of state for the continual strengthening of the traditional Romanian-British relations. An atmosphere of warm cordiality prevailed during the interview.

Visits Buckingham Art Gallery

AU132109Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1949 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 13/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the royal painting gallery of the Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon. The distinguished Romanian guests highly appreciated the masterpieces composing this treasure of inestimable artistic value.

Visits Memorial, Westminster Abbey

AU132110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 13/6/1978--Within a solemn ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu laid a wreath on the grave of the unknown warrior.

After the ceremony the Romanian head of state, Elena Ceausescu and the Romanian and British officials visited the famous Westminster Abbey.

Queen Elizabeth Hosts Luncheon

AU132111Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 13/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were invited by Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinhurgh to a luncheon held in the Bow Room of Buckingham Palace, at noon.

Attending were Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan, Ion Avram, the other persons accompanying the Romanian head of state. Also attending were the Duke and the Duchess of Kent as well as other British officials. A cordial ambience prevailed during the luncheon.

Ceausescu Meets London, Westminster Officials

AU132101Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1959 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 13/6/78--[words indistinct] the lord mayor of Westminster City, together with aldermen and councillors of the City of Westminster.

The chairman of the Greater London Council, Harold Mote, read out the address of welcome to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

After stressing that the English people and especially the London residents are always happy to receive guests from Romania, the message reads inter alia:

Mr President, in behalf of the London residents, we heartily welcome you and your distinguished wife in our capital and hope that your visit will be both pleasant and fruitful. May the coming years bring you and the Romanian people the blessings of a lasting peace and well deserved prosperity.

The chairman of the Greater London Council then solemnly handed over to the Romanian head of state the written text of the address.

President Nicolae Ceausescu made a brief address in reciprocation. After addressing warm greetings to the London residents, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the two countries have many common traditions ever since the time of ancient Rome. Many a time, especially during the last centuries, the Romanian head of state said, outstanding personalities of Romanian and British political, philosophical and cultural thinking had close relationships, acted together for the triumph of advanced ideas, for the progress of the two peoples and of the whole of mankind. Likewise, an important number of Romanian scientists carried on activity in England, making their contribution to epoch-making achievements in science and technique.

Stressing that broad relations keep developing between the two peoples, grounded on the principles of full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, President Ceausescu expressed his confidence that his visit to Great Britain would give fresh impetus to the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and English peoples.

We express our hope, President Ceausescu said, that the collaboration between Romania and Great Britain will develop in international life, too, in the interest of a constructive solution to the complex issues facing mankind today.

The delegation of the Westminster City Council, headed by Lord Mayor W.H. Kearney, was then received in the throne hall.

The lord mayor read out the address of welcome to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

We, the lord mayor and the councillors of the City of Westminster, the address reads, are pleased to warmly and cordially welcome you, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu to the city, as guests to our beloved land.

We are pleased to know that in these difficult economic moments the commerce between our countries keeps expanding and are hopeful that this trend will be continued and the relations of friendship, both collective and individual, will flourish.

We voice our confidence, the address concludes, that you and Mme Ceausescu will be satisfied with the visit to the United Kingdom and will return to Romania convinced of the existing great benevolence which can be underlying the future successful relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu made an address in reciprocation. After addressing cordial greetings to the Westminster citizens, the Romanian head of state pointed out that his visit to Great Britain is aimed at a broad promotion of the Romanian-British cooperation both as regards economic exchanges, which are currently of outstanding importance to each nation and to general progress, and in the technico-scientific and cultural domains, in the field of human contacts. Everything Romania does both for her own socio-economic development, for the building of the socialist society, and in her foreign policy, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, is aimed at contributing to the cause of progress and civilization, to the promotion in international life of the new principles of equality and mutual regard, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage to the end of building a world with peoples to really feel they are masters of their destiny, to benefit to the fullest the big gains of modern science and technique, of human genius.

In concluding, the Romanian president expressed his wish that the Romanian-British relations of cooperation, bilaterally and internationally, develop over more.

LUMEA CRITICIZES NATO LONG-TERM DEFENSE PROGRAM

AU121800Y Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 24 8 Jun 78 pp 21, 22 AU

[Stelian Turlea: "NATO and the 'LTDP' [Long-term defense program]--Strategies Contrary to the Course of Detente"]

[Text] For 2 days, on 30 and 31 May, the NATO summit examined and endorsed a long-term strategy which is clearly contrary to the process of detente.

It would be impossible to deny that the NATO summit--attended by two heads of state, twelve prime ministers and one foreign minister--was not aimed at finding a common denominator among the attempts to consolidate the general framework and the relations among the members of the organization. And this at a time when differing interests--that have been surfacing for a long time--are tending to create a centrifugal movement, much to the displeasure of those in charge of military aspects and to those whose "warnings" have been swaying the political quarters. In fact, for some time now France has adopted a greater freedom of movement, refusing to align itself militarily, just like Greece which is also disappointed in the organization's activities and role regarding its southeast flank. Federal Germany also tends toward an autonomous position based on both its economic potential and on the fact that many of the troops and new military installations are or will be stationed on its territory. And, finally, Turkey has repeatedly expressed mistrust in the alliance; its case was clearly put at the Washington summit. Taking the floor at the opening immediately after President Carter, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, the honorary chairman of the session, clearly disassociated himself from the former, speaking not of the "alarming" situation in Europe and Africa, as President Carter had warned, but requesting the establishment of a climate of trust and detente. "Detente", Ecevit said, "should be based rather on mutual trust and understanding, so as to lead to a safer peace." In keeping with this approach, he added, NATO and its members should endeavor to replace antagonism by an expanded dialog with the members of the other alliance and with the rest of the world. The Turkish prime minister did not miss the opportunity to remind the session of his discontent with certain affairs. Touching on one of the most sensitive problems of the Atlantic pact, Ecevit requested "an equal distribution of responsibilities, so as to eliminate excessive dependence on one of the allies".

What makes this issue so sensitive is the differences of approach and of views, if not outright conflicts between the strong members and the other members of the pact, hardly to be appeased by reassuring and sympathetic declarations. In this situation, there have been attempts to adapt to the new realities Washington's older and repeatedly avowed desire to remain and to be recognized as the central pillar and decisive factor. However, the selfsame tendency has at the same time been imposed in a different form. After all, one must not forget that the United States did make efforts 5 years ago to revive the political aspects of the pact, but the way in which these efforts came across and especially the tendency to make the exclusive North American preeminence over their partners permanent simply froze any further projects.

The U.S. President's description of the meeting as "the most productive and constructive" of all NATO conferences revealed the fact that the United States managed to obtain something significant in the strictly military area. They obtained what NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns termed a "unique document in the history of NATO", a long-term defense program (LTDP), the first step toward the integration of the forces of the NATO member-states.

Attempts to reintroduce a mechanism viewed by many as artificial, namely that of Atlantic military integration, have in the past been contested or received with reserve by both the powerful members (France), and the smaller states (Greece and Turkey).

Since one of the key guidelines of the foreign policy of the new administration is to strengthen relations with the traditional Western partners, Washington has been anxious to reaffirm now more than in the past, the chief mission of its strategy, which concerns the NATO area. (In his speech President Carter clearly stated that "the United States is now prepared to mobilize all the necessary forces to defend the NATO perimeter", and in the text circulated among the participants the word "all" was underlined.) To give more credibility to the American commitments toward these partners, the military leaders of the organization, together with Pentagon experts, drafted the LTDP, which was then approved in the middle of the past month in Brussels by the defense ministers of the member-states. The program, envisaging the integration of the NATO military forces in the coming 10-15 years, comprises 117 proposals (out of over 700 initially) which cover all military fields, from submarines to radar and troop movements. The cost of this program would come to $80-100 billion (half to be borne by the United States); to foot this bill all the member-states would have to increase their military budgets by 3 percent.

Although the program has also been accepted at the summit, it is hard to say whether it will stand the test of fire in its entirety and whether the member-states will actually pay this price. Turkey has declared that although it has no intention of leaving NATO, it might reduce its contribution. In many countries, such increases require parliamentary approval and one must not forget that this request will come at a time when the economies of most of those countries are basically in a crisis. And more than a few responsible political factors are opposed to subordinating their national military industries for fear of losing national prestige. France, which was represented in Washington only by its foreign minister, was absent from the debates on defense matters and has reiterated its position--different to a large extent--a position marked by consistent reserve toward growing requests to strengthen the integrated military mechanism.

Hence, to budget difficulties will be added not only official and informal reactions stemming from a fear of impairing the right to national decisionmaking, but also the reserve manifested even among governmental circles or circles close to the decisionmaking factors regarding justifications for reviving an obsolete policy disapproved of by public opinion.

On a different plane, one cannot ignore the fact that the NATO meeting coincided with the UN session on disarmament; this coincidence emphasizes not only the contradiction between the peoples' natural aspirations for a world freed of the danger of war and the arms competition, but also a basic contradiction in the NATO position. The joint communique states that the member-states will continue to act in behalf of detente, seeking "positive and constructive" relations with the socialist countries and expressing satisfaction with the special UN session, while on the other hand confirming and even placing additional stress on the continuation of the arms race.

A second trend emerging from the Washington summit consisted of attempts to expand NATO's influence beyond the West European perimeter. This amounted to a reactiviation of the profoundly harmful strategy of spheres of influence, a policy through which the military circles try to wield the NATO instrument to promote attempts of redividing the world--an anachronistic approach in contradiction of the peoples' desire to be independent and sovereign, of the desires of the members of the military pact and especially of the states on other continents which would thus fall under its "umbrella". Here we might recall that such attempts are even in contradiction of the NATO Charter. It is therefore not surprising that disagreement should have been voiced at the session. Stating, for example, that "many of Africa's problems did not appear yesterday", British Prime Minister James Callaghan said: "Let us not begin to analyze this African policy with the supposition that the East-West situation is at its roots."

Consequently, at a time when efforts are being made to halt the arms race and to eliminate the enormous contradiction between the peoples' aspirations for a world of peace and the reality of the $400 billion spent yearly on arms, the NATO projects reflect an approach in flagrant contradiction to the above. Detente is incompatible with the arms race, detente requires renunciation of the bloc policy and dismantling of the military groups. A Europe in which real security and cooperation can coexist with military blocs is inconceivable. Equally difficult to imagine is a detente--whose course is still fragile and incipient--based on the unilateral and rigid foundation of discussions between blocs. Such an approach can only sanction the division of the continent and this is contrary to the aims formulated and accepted by the countries which signed the CSCE final document.

At the same time, it is obvious that attempts to expand the influence of blocs to other geographic areas--attempts recorded at the recent NATO session--can only escalate the existing tensions and can only introduce elements unfavorable to the establishment of a climate beneficial to the peoples' free and independent development.

Abandoning the bloc policy and dismantling the military pacts are rational alternatives in keeping with the real interests of all the peoples and with the goal of general disarmament. And the hope that such a process--thorny, but necessary--will be achieved can only be overshadowed by long-term programs which call for additional military expenditures and which entail political implications distasteful to international public opinion.

ROMANIAN-FRENCH ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU0921O1Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Paris, (AGERPRES), 9/6/1978--The ninth session of the joint Romanian-French government commission of economic, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Paris over June 7-9.

During the proceedings, the sides pointed with satisfaction to the manysided development of the Romanian-French cooperation to the rise in the volume of mutual goods exchanges, to the diversification and deepening of the collaboration and cooperation in production between the two countries. The commission noted that, in the period following the previous session, cooperation ventures were concluded in the domain of motor-vehicles, machine-tools, metallurgical industry, chemical industry, tourism and others.

According to the results obtained, measures were adopted for the finalization of other ventures by the enterprises and firms of the two countries, particularly in machine building, aeronautics, electronics and electrical engineering, information, chemical and petrochemical industry.

Special attention was paid to mutual goods exchanges, measures being covenanted for further expanding and diversifying them. Likewise, fresh domains of cooperation were identified as regards the participation of the organizations of the two countries to carrying out objectives in third countries.

As for scientific and technological research, results were obtained in the fluid mechanics, oil exploitation, plant and animal output, and new subjects of collaboration were agreed upon in machine building, metallurgy, industrial construction, mining and medicine.

At the end of the proceedings, Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Jean Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade, chairman for France of the commission, signed a protocol.

DANUBIAN INSTITUTE DELEGATION, ECONOMIC OFFICIALS MEET

AU132106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/6/1978--A working meeting started in Bucharest on June 13 between a delegation of the European Danubian Institute, comprising representatives of trade, [words indistinct] companies of Austria, Belgium and the Federal Germany, and the representatives of Romanian ministries, foreign trade and industrial enterprises.

During the talks, data was presented on the dynamics of the development of the Romanian industry and the cooperation possibilities between the foreign companies present in the talks and Romanian partners. Further on, the foreign participants will have interviews and negotiations at economic ministries, industrial centrals and foreign trade companies.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PORTUGAL'S EANES

AU121704Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, Lisbon,

On the occasion of Portugal's national anniversary I want to convey to you warmest congratulations and wishes for personal happiness, and to the friendly Portuguese people great prosperity and well-being.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the friendly relations of cooperation between our countries will continue developing in political, economic, scientific-technical and other areas, in the interests of both our peoples and of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY MINISTER

AU122110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1978--On June 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Yusuf Ali Osman, minister of livestock, forestry and range of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, who is visiting Romania.

During the talk on the occasion, they appreciated the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Somalia, between the peoples of the two countries and highlighted the common wish to develop these relations on multiple planes, inclusive of agriculture and silviculture. Stress was also laid on the fact that the economic growth of the two countries provide ever wider possibilities to expand the Romanian-Somali collaboration and cooperation to the mutual interest, to the interest of peace and understanding in the world.

Discussed were also some aspects of the international life, with stress being laid on the necessity of peacefully solving the conflicts and disputes among states, of establishing a new international economic order, of new inter-state relations based on justice, equality and equity which should favour a broad collaboration, the economic and social progress of all countries. A cordial, friendly atmosphere prevailed during the interview.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR

AU122105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1978--On June 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Luke Salisu Momodu Osobase, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Romania, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission here. The talk on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

BELGIAN KING RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR

AU132130Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Brussels, AGERPRES, 13/6/1978--King Baudouin of Belgians received on June 13 Iulian Vacarel, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Belgium, who presented his credentials.

During the talk, the Belgian sovereign emphasized the upward course of the Romanian-Belgian relations on multiple planes, and the outstanding import of the contacts between the leaders of the two states, in the promotion of a constructive and efficient dialogue, with deep-going applications in the sphere of bilateral relations, to the benefit of promoting international peace and detente.

PROTOCOL ON HYDRAULICS SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU081547Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text]--A protocol was signed in Bucharest on 6 June on developing cooperation between the Romanian Ministry of Electric Power and the Algerian Ministry of Hydraulics, Land Development and Environmental Protection. The document, signed by the two countries' ministers in charge of these affairs, Trandafir Cocirla and Ahmed Bencherif, envisages joint hydraulics projects, the establishment of a joint agency for studies and projects, mutual technical assistance in the supervision and exploitation of dams, and the training of Algerian cadres in our country.

ROMANIAN-ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU082110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 8 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/6/1978--A protocol stipulating the development and diversification of economic and technological cooperation between the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Italian Federation of Agrarian Consortia was signed in Bucharest on June 8.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-BENIN ECONOMIC TALKS--Comrade Ion Avram, minister of the machinebuilding industry, began talks in Bucharest with the Benin economic delegation led by Azonhiho Matin Dohou, minister of interior and national orientation. They are examining ways to expand economic cooperation in the field of machinebuilding. The talks are attended by Benin ambassador to Bucharest Guy Boukary-Mory. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS DOLANC ARTICLE ON 11TH LCY CONGRESS

AU132115Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1010 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[First part of TANJUG report on MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA article by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium: "Dolanc: Stability in Continuity and Dynamic Development"--TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade--At its 11th congress the LCY will review and appraise its activity and development in the period following its 10th congress, determine the most important questions of the further socialist construction of the country and the main directions of actions in the international field, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, says in the latest issue of the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA.

The 10th LCY Congress again confirmed the course of the revolutionary actions which, thanks to the initiative of LCY President Tito and the dimension of activities of LCY members and of the workers class, inflicted a decisive defeat on all the forces opposing socialism and socialist self-management. Thus, this course has been revolutionary primarily because it has represented a new and decisive step in the development of self-management, that is, in other words, in the process of struggle for the liberation of labor and of the workers class, for the liberation of man who for many centuries had been alienated from the conditions, means and results of his work, from everything that belongs to him as man, Dolanc says.

As far as the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 10th congress is concerned, the indisputable (?fact) has been clearly shown (?that) the LCY (?not only) has the decisive role in but has also the responsibility for the further development of our society whose leading and directing ideological force it represents. A complete ideological and political unity of the League of Communists as a united revolutionary and vanguard organization of the workers class and the working people of Yugoslavia has been manifested at the same time. This unity has been consolidated precisely in action, in the consistent struggle for the further development and strengthening of socialist self-management and of independent foreign policy of nonalinement. It has been of decisive importance for the achievement of significant results in the period between the two congresses. Our unity has been demonstrated in the past and is being demonstrated now in all vitally important questions of socialist construction. This LCY unity has decisively contributed to creating the unity of all socialist forces of self-management, to consolidating the dominant position of the workers class and the working people, to the unity of all our peoples and nationalities and thereby to the economic stability and security of our country, Dolanc points out.

It can be said with complete justification that by its internal social characteristics, its truly democratic political relations and real human freedoms and rights, by the quality and unity of its nationalities, by the situation in the field of security, by work and life in peace and tranquility, Yugoslavia is now one of the world's most stable countries. This internal stability and its steadfast material and social progress and a consistent implementation of its foreign policy of nonalinement have contributed to the fact that our country under the leadership of Comrade Tito enjoys a great international prestige and that its voice is heard and is respected in the world.

This fact encourages us to new initiatives and steps in all spheres of work and life and, at the same time, also imposes on us the obligation that, being a revolutionary movement, we must take further steps in the struggle for ever better and freer life of the people, for a more complete fulfillment of the aims of building a socialist self-managing and democratic society.

Socialist self-management has become a vital necessity, the political orientation and the greatest achievement of the working class, the working people and citizens of our country. Thus the exceptional sensitivity of our citizens in this connection is completely understandable and justified as is also their readiness to resolutely oppose anyone who may try in any manner to obstruct or threaten our socialist self-managing development. An active defense of socialist self-management and of other achievements of our revolution has now become a self-managing human right, a matter of social and personal responsibility of every individual and of all work and social organizations and organs. It is on the basis of these social relations and a high socialist patriotic awareness of our citizens that it has been possible to build a qualitatively new form and effective system of all-people's defense and social self-protection-emanating from our socioeconomic and political system--as an independent and democratically organized movement of the people and an important factor of stability and socialist development of our country on the basis of self-management, Stane Dolanc says in his article.

The role of LCY President Josip Broz Tito has been particularly shining in the period between the two congresses. His activity has been of exceptionally great importance for the orientation of Socialist Yugoslavia's self-managing development, for achieving the aims of the peaceful policy of nonalinement and in general and for the political flexibility and more successful activity of communists and the working people, Stane Dolanc writes in the MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA.

By means of the Marxist analysis of our reality and by criticism of certain shortcomings, by taking and promoting initiatives and by constantly maintaining direct contacts with the leading cadres and members of the League of Communists and the working people, Comrade Tito has encouraged our entire activity. At present, too, he brings to the revolutionary struggle those known communist qualities which promote a constant development of our socialist revolution, the attainment of new victories in this revolution and the addition of a deep humanism to this revolution always for the benefit of man.

We have accumulated a great experience and now we are able to elaborate and concretize our tasks and the directions of our actions. The essence and the meaning of these tasks and actions is to create such relations which will be the very own concern of the free workingman who, on the basis of social ownership, works and creates freely in association with other working people. Only the individual who assumes the responsibility for his own freedom and happiness can be truly free and happy and he can assume such a responsibility only if he has the possibility to make decisions within a democratic system. This possibility is provided for him precisely by the political system of socialist self-management in a free and independent Yugoslavia. For this reason our main tasks in the forthcoming period will be to even more broadly develop and strengthen democratic relations on the basis of self-management and the democratic practice of decisionmaking at all levels of organization of the society and, taking into consideration this main task, to more clearly and concretely determine the position, role and form of actions of the League of Communists which represents the leading ideological and political unifying force of the society and thereby also of our political system of socialist self-management, Stane Dolanc notes.

Consequently, the League of Communists will devote its main attention to the development and functioning of the socioeconomic and political system as a whole and particularly to a consistent implementation of human rights of the individual person who is a free producer, creator and participant in self-management. It is through this kind of prism that we view the questions of democratic human rights and freedoms. They can be fully realized only as inalienable rights of the working man to express his views personally and through the delegate system and on the basis of equality and in democratic cooperation and mutual responsibility with all other working people freely and sovereignly order his work and life, his interests and the society as a whole. At present this is the starting point and the basis for determining the social position, role and responsibility of the League of Communists and all organizations of socialist forces, and their socialist awareness and creative work, Stane Dolanc says in the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA.

It is clear that at this stage of development we face even more sharply than in the past the questions of what the activity and behavior of the League of Communists as a political organization must be, what the activity and behavior of its members, of communists must be at this present time when the self-managing awareness of our people is achieving a high level and when it is possible to say that the subjective factor consciously directing and developing the socialist relations of self-management is no longer only the League of Communists but rather also all other sociopolitical organizations, universities, chambers of economy, organs of self-management, institutes of self-management and so forth.

It is known that in the period following the victorious revolution the Yugoslav Communist Party consciously embarked on a road of finding such a sociopolitical and socioeconomic system which would insure that the workers class and the working people would hold power in their own hands and that no one would have to do this in their name. For every classical party, which is in power, exercises authority in the name of someone. Concretely, every communist party exercises it in the name of the working class and the working people. [ANJUG concludes this report with the note that "continuation will follow tomorrow"]

BELGRADE BORBA DISCUSSES CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

AU122115Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[V. Teslic commentary: "Cooperation but Not Confrontation"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter's speech in Annapolis attracted great attention from the international public because for the first time it has actually better illustrated U.S.-Soviet relations and because, in this context, he said something more about the problems of detente, peace-loving cooperation and the dangers and horror of armament, all of which together animates or burdens international relations as a whole.

Naturally, speeches do not make the international situation any better but many of them could make it worse. Carter has not contributed to either one or another. He spoke primarily to calm the U.S. public opinion which, in the absence of the administration's clear foreign policy (as well as of Congress' absence of a clear foreign policy) in respect to certain global questions of world relations, armament in particular, has begun to become seriously alarmed. The speech was also to a great extent intended for the Soviet leaders--both as a warning and at the same time as offering a hand for cooperation under certain conditions.

Both sides can for the greater part be satisfied with Jimmy Carter's messages. As a rule, U.S. public opinion likes to hear assurances about the incomparability of its country's military power and it was also high time to hear something sensible about the importance and certainty of the strategic arms race. Soviet public opinion will find satisfaction in Carter's sentences for the positions of its leaders on the indispensability of Soviet-U.S. constructive cooperation, although it will firmly reject that part of Carter's speech which, without any limit or tact, discusses the Soviet internal situation, intensive armament or some aspects of Soviet foreign policy in Africa.

There can be no doubt that Carter poured oil on the fire of the old U.S.-Soviet polemics and differences, which are most frequently unprincipled and even painted with the cold war. Carter obviously has neither the strength nor the will to be above this. At the same time the U.S. President has done a favor to the cause of honestly facing a problem and a challenge--that the competition in arms leads to a greater tension from which the international relations as a whole will suffer.

True, in this context Carter offers "confrontation or cooperation" and this expresses more the desire to present himself as strong rather than wise, since confrontation is not an alternative to cooperation. If one neglects this approach then it is not difficult to see a readiness for U.S. constructive relations with the USSR and this is neither a great nor a new step but in the final analysis it can have a positive effect. Besides, reality and the horrible prospect of the arms race points to this.

President Carter will obviously have to make some more speeches or to take certain practical moves toward peace, cooperation and democratization of international relations--to place and treat detente outside the U.S.-Soviet relations, or rather outside the bloc frameworks.

Although to a great extent it is the result of poor relations and policy between the blocs, the international situation as a whole calls for the involvement of all political factors of the world because this is the only democratic path and the only signpost to world peace and cooperation. Otherwise, there will be a tendency toward a false equilibrium between the two superpowers, while at the same time bloc competitions will continue in Africa or elsewhere, along with undermining of the basic achievements of the national independence of many countries and a dangerous threat to world peace.

After all, Carter's prejudiced approach to great problems such as the neocolonialistic interventions in Africa or the passing in silence over such a key problem for the world community as the special UN session devoted to disarmament point to this.

SALT II has undoubtedly been given a green light but this is only a small step forward in relation to the vital problems which mankind is now facing.

Proceeding from this, the choice cannot be "confrontation or cooperation," but rather cooperation, but of all countries, in order to avoid confrontation which would affect the entire world.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Dolanc Receives New Soviet Envoy

LD131754Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Nikolay Rodionov, newly appointed ambassador of the USSR to Yugoslavia, who handed over a message from the CPSU Central Committee for the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Vrhovec Receives French Official

LD132240Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Olivier Stirn, state secretary of the French Foreign Affairs Ministry and member of the French Government, and had a brief, friendly conversation with him. The French state secretary is in Yugoslavia in connection with the opening of the French technology week.

Vrhovec Receives Zambian Official

LD132242Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Hari Nzunga, permanent secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Republic of Zambia, who is paying a brief visit to our country.

Djuranovic Receives Indian Delegation

LD131504Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received an Indian parliamentary delegation headed by Speaker of the House of the People K.S. Hegde.

At the cordial and friendly talks it was noted with satisfaction that the traditionally good and friendly relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries are favourably developing and strengthening in all fields. The importance of the two sides' efforts to further intensify and expand economic cooperation and that on a long-term basis was especially emphasized as was the need to conclude the five-year economic cooperation agreement now under consideration.

Yugoslavia and India will especially give attention to the promotion of trade and joint investment, industrial cooperation, joint activity on third markets and cooperation in the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

As for the situation in the world, concern was emphasized over the standstill in the process of detente, the existence of a number of open conflicts and crisis as the Middle East, conflicts in Africa, Southeast Asia the lack of concrete measures in the field of disarmament and the standstill in the dialogue between the industrially developed and developing countries.

Special attention was given to the situation in the nonaligned movement with emphasis on the need to concentrate efforts on solving disputes between nonaligned countries in a peaceful way and without foreign interference. The discussion also covered the two countries resolve to resist, together with the rest of the nonaligned countries, the attempts to destroy the nonaligned movement and [word indistinct] ideological and other divisions among the nonaligned countries.

Yugoslavia's and India's resolve to continue cooperation, intensive contacts and the exchange of views between themselves, as well as with other nonaligned countries, along the lines of the basic principles of the nonaligned policy and for the preservation of the spirit and unity of the nonaligned movement found expression at the talks.

Spiljak Receives USSR Delegation

LD132330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and chairman of the Federal Coordination Committee for Creative Work, today received a delegation of the USSR All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers, headed by the society's president, Georgiy Petrovich Safonov. The Soviet delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Inventors' Federation of Yugoslavia.

During their meeting Spiljak and Safonov exchanged information on the activities of the inventors' and rationalizers' organizations in Uygoslavia and the USSR.

The meeting, which took part in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Milan Bozic, secretary-general of the Inventors' Federation of Yugoslavia, and Mateja Ignjatovic, secretary of the Federal Coordination Committee for Creative Work.

Spiljak Receives Burmese Delegation

LD131742Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 13, (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Trade-Union Confederation Council Mika Spiljak today received a delegation of the Central People's Workers' Council of Burma, headed by the council's Executive Committee assistant secretary, U Kyam Than. The ensuing talk especially pertained to the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslav and Burmese trade-unions.

Hodza Receives Algerian Envoy

LD122258Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in a farewell visit Mohamed (al-Arabi Demagh), Algerian ambassador to Yugoslavia. Vice President Hodza handed Ambassador (Demagh) the order of Yugoslav Banner With Sash conferred upon him by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito for his meritorious role in the development and consolidation of peaceful cooperation and friendly relations between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic.

ARMY LC CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS ON EDUCATION, TRAINING

AU140902Y Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2027 1 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text of the conclusions adopted at the second session of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army held in Belgrade on 19 May 1978]

[Text] At its second session held on 19 May 1978 the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] discussed topical questions of education and training in the YPA and the tasks of the communists and the organizations of the League of Communists in this connection.

Proceeding from the positions and assessments presented in the materials and in the discussion, the conference concluded as follows:

1. Education and training in the army are being carried out in the spirit of the LCY's ideological orientations and policy and its revolutionary activity in the struggle to strengthen socialist self-management, to preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SFRY, to implement the concept of all people's defense and to build up the armed forces and the socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing.

2. Significant progress has been made in education and training since the 10th LCY Congress, in the spirit of its decisions and with Tito's direct influence, concern and direction, with the efforts of communists and the organization of the League of Communists, of the commands, officers, members and organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation and other factors.

The quality of training and drill of the peacetime and wartime units and commands is constantly improving, the training in military knowledge and skills of the population, particularly of the youth, is being successfully organized and carried out. The results and the cooperation in organizing and carrying out joint exercises and other forms of training with territorial defense units and other elements of the system of all-people's defense are better. The application of modern training forms and methods is more general. With new solutions pertaining to the system and with contemporary elements based on the concept of all-people's defense, a better provision of cadres, a more highly developed material-technical basis of training and with other measures, more favorable conditions have been created to improve the quality of education and training and to promote it more rapidly.

3. The basic task of communists and the organizations of the League of Communists is to achieve the consistent implementation of the positions and tasks of education and training contained in the action program of the conference of the LCY organization within the Yugoslav People's Army, to be the protagonists and an example of responsibility and creative work and to be constantly at the center of the struggle for such a level of training and education as meets the demands of the level achieved in developing the army and suits the characteristics of contemporary war and armed struggle.

A qualified knowledge of the achievements of military science and war technology is demanded of communists, particularly of the communist officers. This calls for a deeper understanding, a more consistent application and the further elaboration of the concept of all-people's defense, the constant accelerated perfection and preparation in the ideo-political, professional, military, organizational and technical respects, and other respects, of the army for a successful performance of all forms of armed struggle and combat operations under all possible conditions.

Communists must achieve such a level of organization and responsibility in carrying out the programmatic content of education and training as reflects the possibilities, needs and demands for the further and more rapid modernization of the army and the armed forces.

In this direction it is indispensable to develop the creative initiative and active participation of soldiers and officers along with the full involvement of commands, military collectives and other elements. The communist soldiers, young officers, officers and generals must serve as an example of a highly responsible and creative attitude to all tasks in preparing units, commands and military institutions to successfully wage an armed struggle in the most complex conditions. Our units and commands must be prepared to successfully carry out combat operations not only on the front ifself, but also in temporarily occupied territory and in our own rear lines.

4. It is the duty of communists and the organizations of the League of Communists:

A) To constantly struggle for a high ideological level in training and education, to develop the awareness of and conviction in the strength and effectiveness of the system of all-people's defense in the struggle against every aggressor, to develop the capability of the individuals, units and commands to find their bearings even in the most difficult situations, to strengthen moral-political unity, human relations and ensure the thorough organization of units and the physical and psychological preparation of soldiers and officers for armed struggle. In this connection it is of special importance that the substance of the programs for the ideopolitical education of officers and for the political education of soldiers is successfully mastered. A high level of party and political awareness is the basis of the responsibility and creative work of all army members in developing the combat readiness and political strength of all units and commands, while a firm military organization and a high level of training of all structures of our army is a vital element in the moral-political strength of the army and all its parts, particularly in an armed struggle;

B) To work for the even more consistent implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and the strategy of armed struggle in all forms of training, including exercises and tactical training of peacetime and wartime units and commands. The conditions for this are a high level of training of officers and commands and even more intensive individual work and self-education in professional military and political knowledge;

C) To work for a creative work and attitude to tasks in training commands and officers in preparing, organizing and carrying out exercises, particularly joint tactical exercises, as the most suitable form for training and testing the combat readiness of units and commands and their role in all forms of combat operations. To devote even more attention to the joint preparation and execution of exercises with units of the territorial defense and civilian elements in order to more completely prepare the entire system to function in greater coordination during a war;

D) To contribute to realizing the instruction plans and programs of education and training in all circles and to constantly perfecting them, as well as to contribute to the further promotion of the method of training, a more economical use of the material-technical basis of training and its further planned development.

E) To constantly develop revolutionary vigilance and self-protection in the units, commands and institutions of the YPA and to insure even better quality security education and its integration into the overall system of training and education;

F) To struggle even more successfully for better results in education and training, a high working and moral character among members of the army, for the constant strengthening of the ideological and action unity of military collectives and for resolute opposition to all anti-self-managing, antisocialist and other negative phenomena, views and actions that run counter to the LCY policy and SFRY interests;

G) To insure the greater influence and involvement of the scientific research institutions in the research into and scientific elaboration of questions pertaining to education and training, particularly in further developing our military theory, proceeding from Comrade Tito's works, the experiences of the national liberation struggle and the contemporary development of military science, military skill and war technology;

H) To participate even more actively in organizing and executing training in military knowledge and skills of the population, particularly the youth, proceeding from acquired experience, possibilities and demands of certain circles.

5. Education and training is one of the most important tasks of all communists and organizations of the League of Communists in the army, and that is why communists have the duty to ensure that education and training is treated as such in all units and commands. Work on the ideopolitical and action preparation of communists and the organizations of the League of Communists in order to implement the LCY policy on the combat development of the army is a vital precondition for them to have a greater influence and make a bigger contribution both in education and in training.

The discussions in the organizations of the League of Communists about ideopolitical and other phenomena in education and training and in the activity of communists must be preceded by more thorough preparation and a regular perception of the state, work and attitude of communists toward education and training and the tasks that arise. Communists must ensure that all elements of education and training and every individual perform their part of the task responsibly, well and in an engaged manner. Work and the results of work in education and training must be the basis for evaluating general and professional capability, reputation and the way in which cadres are led in service.

The basic organizations of the League of Communists must concretely review the work of communists in education and training. They must perceive the causes of weaknesses that appear and they must assess the contribution of each member of the League of Communists to education and training and to the achieved results and they must determine the tasks that directly impose a duty on all communists to assume full involvement and responsibility. The basic organizations are obliged constantly to follow and influence the consistent implementation of the positions adopted and the tasks determined.

6. Establishing these tasks before the 11th LCY Congress, the conference believes that by implementing them the communists and the organizations of the League of Communists in the army will contribute in the best possible manner to the consistent implementation of the positions and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, particularly in developing the armed forces--the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense--and in insuring their high combat readiness and a firm moral-political unity.

Belgrade, 19 May 1978

[Signed] The conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army (of the fifth convocation)

KOMUNIST ANALYZES EAST-WEST RELATIONS, U.S. POLICY

LD131550Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--The policy of detente obviously faces new and serious challenges. The strain in East-West relations threatens to affect also other domains of international relations, warns the League of Communists of Yugoslavia weekly KOMUNIST.

The weekly maintains that most endangered are the initiatives for positive change in international relations and the transformation of these relations in the spirit of independence, peace and equitable international cooperation.

It is unfortunate and dangerous, holds the weekly, that strain is appearing in Moscow-Washington relations. It involves a stagnation, an impossibility of lack of readiness to take new steps and make new breakthroughs, in the policy of detente and consultation.

To illustrate this, the weekly cites the Soviet-U.S. SALT Two negotiations. These negotiations took several [few words indistinct].

KOMUNIST also sees effects of the strain in the fact that NATO heads of state or government were negotiating increases in arms expenditures just when the U.N. special session on disarmament was being held.

The reasons for the harsh public criticism in the U.S. of Soviet policy in Africa will become clear only at the end of this year, after the election campaign for a part of Congress, assesses KOMUNIST. It is only then that we shall know whether the Democratic Party--that is its majority in government--has only temporarily and tactically sailed into troubled cold war waters or whether the U.S. administration has embarked on a new long-term foreign policy course.

TANJUG REPORTS PROPOSALS FOR UN DISARMAMENT DOCUMENT

LD132258Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, June 13 (TANJUG)--The deadline for submitting official proposals for a concluding document of the special nations session expired at noon today (local time).

These proposals concern all four parts of the document: its preamble, political declaration, action programme, and project of a future international disarmament mechanism.

By proposing the creation of a new negotiating mechanism China indicated its willingness to joint disarmament negotiations. Judging by its amendments to all four parts of the document China will do so provided that the negotiating mechanism, as a body composed of a limited number of countries, become an organ of the United Nations General Assembly.

According to this proposal, the United Nations, or its new disarmament talks and planning body, encompassing all states, would decide on the substance of the negotiations as well. China demanded that such a future negotiating mechanism would be completely freed from the monopoly enjoyed by the United States and the Soviet Union in the present negotiating mechanism.

Sri Lanka would like to have a new United Nations body, described as the world disarmament authority to be set up. The permanent institution within the framework of the United Nations would perform a wide range of activities, from collecting data on the level of armaments in individual countries and on their military budgets to supervising the implementation of current and future international agreements in this field and enforcing, in the name of the United Nations, the observance of major Security Council decisions.

A number of ideas were put forward on how to build the inspection provision into an international system of supervision, especially now that an early agreement on measures to start genuine disarmament is widely expected.

The United States officially submitted two proposals for the concluding document one day before the deadline was due to expire. One of the proposals recommends the creation of a United Nations reserve peace force and the other provides for encouraging regional confidence-building measures by, for instance, pledging to notify manoeuvres in advance.

A considerably more detailed version of the latter proposal is included in a whole list of regional confidence-building measures proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany. Its recommendations, based on the experience gained in Europe since the Helsinki summit in 1975, include a regional exchange of information on military budgets, armed forces, manoeuvres, the deployment of troops, an exchange of manoeuvre observers and military delegations, as well as the setting up of regional demilitarized zones.

Sweden's proposal also favoured the building of an international system of inspecting and supervising the implementing of military agreements. Sweden had in mind the expected agreement on banning all nuclear weapons testing and demanded that its supervision be carried out through the international seismological system.

A similar request made was by the General Assembly special anti-apartheid committee. It requested that the concluding document should solemnly appeal to all states fully and on all occasions to observe the embargo on arms exports to South Africa, a measure decided on by the Security Council not so long ago, and that the apartheid regime there be prevented from developing facilities to manufacture nuclear weapons.

TANJUG EXAMINES NATION'S RELATIONS WITH ITS NEIGHBORS

LD132120Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

["Precongress Themes-Yugoslavia and Its Neighbors"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Development of cooperation in all the areas with the neighboring countries on the principles of reciprocal respect for equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs represents one of the priorities of the Yugoslav foreign policy. In the period between the two congresses too, Yugoslavia has endeavored to develop and advance goodneighborly bilateral relations, striven to enrich them with the most varied forms of economic, scientific-technical and other cooperation and worked for the development of various forms of regional cooperation (Balkan and Mediterranean).

In developing all-round cooperation with her neighbors, Yugoslavia at the same time tried to resolve by consent the open problems emerging in the relations with individual countries among which the status and the rights of our national minorities in neighboring countries represent an essential factor in the overall relations. The insuring of, and the respect for, the rights of national minorities represent a significant component part of European security and cooperation and understanding among the peoples which stems from the final document of the Helsinki conference.

The conclusion of the Osimo agreements with Italy represents an example of successful solution of the problems pertaining to interneighborly relations in the spirit of the recommendations of the final document of the Helsinki conference. The signing of these agreements gave Yugoslav-Italian relations a new quality and a powerful impetus, so much so that the relations between the two Adriatic neighbors today cover almost all aspects of goodneighborly cooperation, including also the constant promotion of the status of national minorities. The constant implementation of the Osimo agreements is contributed to also by high level meetings which recently characterized Yugoslav-Italian relations.

Friendly relations and all-round cooperation with Romania are developing very successfully; this is contributed to by the already traditional meetings between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu. Recently, the two countries undertook another joint venture--construction of the Djerdap-2 hydropower system which is yet another confirmation of the high level of reciprocal trust and wish for promotion of all-round cooperation. Both countries' acceptance of one's own way of socialist construction and characteristics of international position have experienced their full affirmation in the relations between Yugoslavia and Romania.

The friendly relations with our northern neighbor, Hungary, are developing successfully. There are conditions favoring the promotion and enrichment of all-round cooperation in all areas. The meeting last year between President Tito and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, constituted a powerful encouragement for the promotion and all-round development of goodneighborly cooperation.

Economic cooperation represents the most important aspect of Yugoslav-Austrian relations. However, the Austrian Government's policy toward the rights and the position of Slovene and Croat national minorities in that country represents a serious burden on these relations.

Violation of these rights is out of keeping with both the letter and the spirit of the state treaty. There is no doubt that a different and a more realistic attitude toward Yugoslav minorities, which Austria is obliged to do also by virtue of international norms, would be advantageous to the promotion of goodneighborly cooperation.

During the past period, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria maintained mutually useful cooperation in various areas, especially on the economic plane. However, an even more comprehensive development of relations is hindered by the well-known problems in connection with the Bulgarian policy of denying the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and of the Macedonian nation in general. This Bulgarian attitude reflects on the development of overall relations and cooperation between the two countries which lags behind objective requirements and possibilities.

There has been a considerable advance in relations with neighboring Greece during the past four-year period, contributed to in particular by President Tito's visit to that country and the visit to Yugoslavia by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis. These and other meetings between the leading personalities of the two countries and the talks held during them have shown that favorable possibilities exist for lifting bilateral cooperation to an even higher level.

Cooperation with neighboring Albania is unfolding on the economic and cultural planes. Yugoslavia also stresses its readiness to extend cooperation to other areas bearing in mind the objective requirements, possibilities and joint interests. The reasons why this cooperation is still restricted lie on the other side.

Viewed as a whole during the past 4-year period, Yugoslavia developed fruitful and useful relations and cooperation with her seven neighbors and tried to enrich them with new substance. This cooperation, upon equal foundations and hand in hand with respect for the sovereignty, independence and noninterference in the internal affairs, is in the interest not only of the countries in this region, but is in the broadest possible international interest.

NONALINED CONCERNED ABOUT U.S. AIMS IN HORN OF AFRICA

LD131740Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 13, (TANJUG)--The non-aligned East African countries, especially those in the Horn of Africa, view with anxiety the United States' attempts to come back to the region.

As announced in Washington lately, a U.S. delegation will visit the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Somalia. As for Ethiopia, after the recent meeting between Cyrus Vance and Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, it was stated that the United States is interested in further improving relations with that country.

It has been learned from sources in Addis Ababa that Aden is not enthusiastic about the announced arrival later this month of a four-man United States mission. South Yemen broke diplomatic relations with the United States already nine years ago.

So far as Somalia is concerned, the United States Government has decided to send to Mogadiscio a military mission to find out the quantity of arms Somalia needs now, after the defeat in Ogaden.

According to Yemeni and Ethiopian diplomats, in this opening the United States should focus on economic assistance to these countries, lately affected by famines following droughts and a locust invasion.

TANJUG REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE ARMY DELEGATION

LD132304Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, June 13 (TANJUG)--In the course of its several day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Armed Forces, a delegation of the Chinese Army headed by Deputy Army Chief of Staff and member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Yang Yun, arrived today in Zagreb, the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia.

Members of the Chinese delegation visited the Zagreb shipping institute, technical schools center and the headquarters of the Zagreb military district. On this occasion members of the Chinese delegation were acquainted with achievements so far of the Yugoslav scientific-technological institutions and the system of training as education of Yugoslav Army cadres.

Meets SFRY Naval Commander

LD132308Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Split, June 13, (TANJUG)--The visiting military delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Yang Yun, deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has been guest of the naval region since last Saturday.

The Chinese military delegation was received by Adm. Branko Mamula, the naval region commander. The Chinese guests also visited the Split shipbuilding yard and the naval training center.

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